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U. S. Department of Agriculture

# Descriptive List **VEGETABLES** and **FLOWERS**



**Northrup, King & Co.**

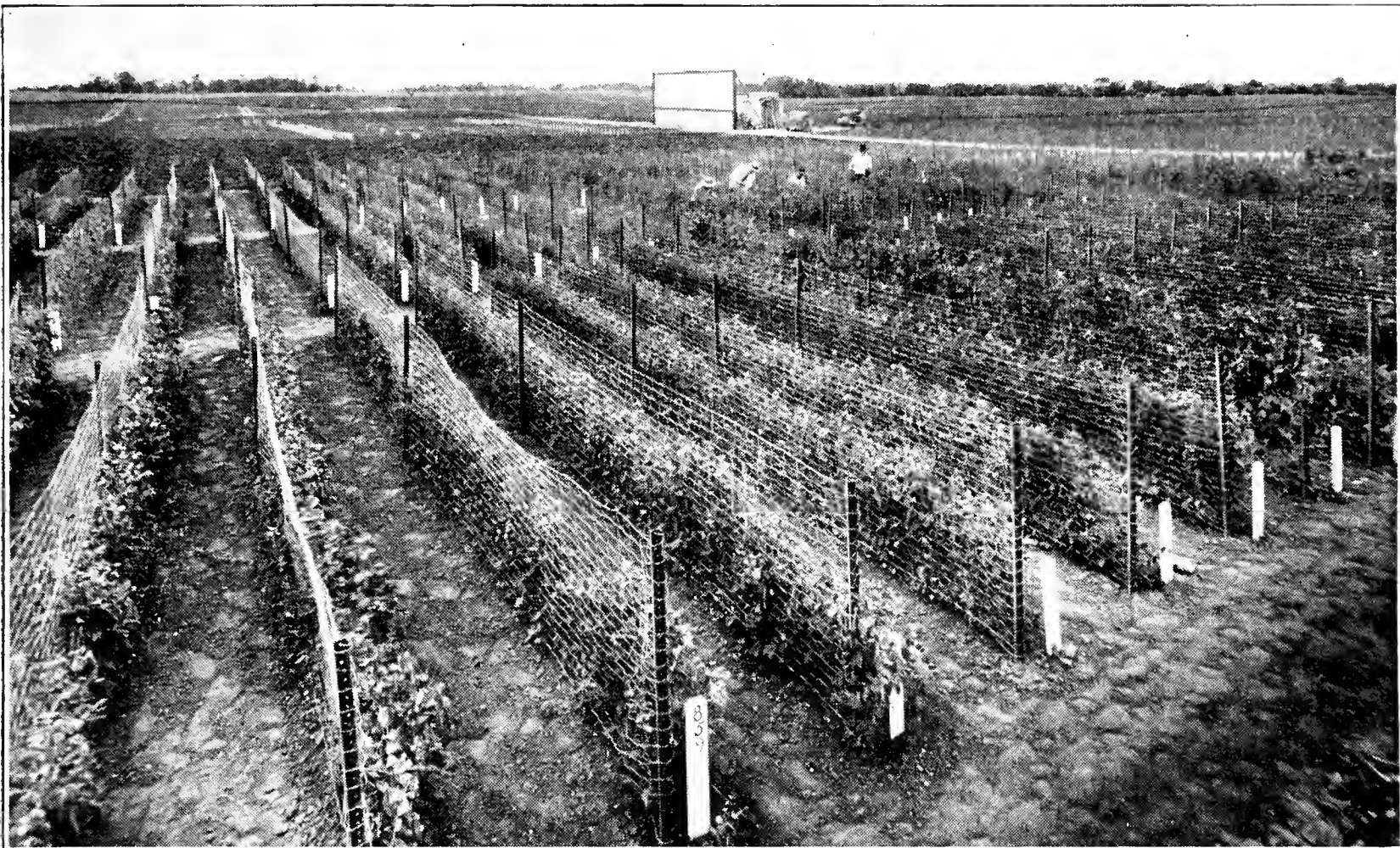
*Seedsman Since 1884*

Minneapolis  
Minn.

Berkeley  
Cal.







*Pea Trials at Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial Grounds Ten Miles South of Minneapolis*

## Over 50 Years Of Garden Seed Service

**T**HIS book is published for dealers. The variety information contained is accurate and so arranged that each item may be quickly found. The descriptions cover all varieties on our bulk garden seed list—a list which includes all the popular, better-selling items, both in vegetables and flowers.

We are growers of beans, peas, sweet corn, squash, lettuce, turnip, cabbage, onion, beet, carrot and radish. Our stocks of all other varieties are obtained from the world's best sources of supply.

The excellent quality of our seeds is maintained in three ways: (1) all stocks not grown by our production department are obtained from choice crops supplied us by growers who have many-year reputations to protect; (2) each lot of seed is tested in outdoor trial grounds under average growing conditions and also (3) tested in our modern seed testing laboratory. We handle only one quality of seed—the best we can obtain.

### Our Seed Sold Only Through Dealers

We believe it is more advantageous for planters to obtain their seeds from their local merchants. Therefore, all our advertising directs its audience to buy seeds "at home," and all our literature is designed to be distributed through or displayed by dealers.

### Prompt Shipments

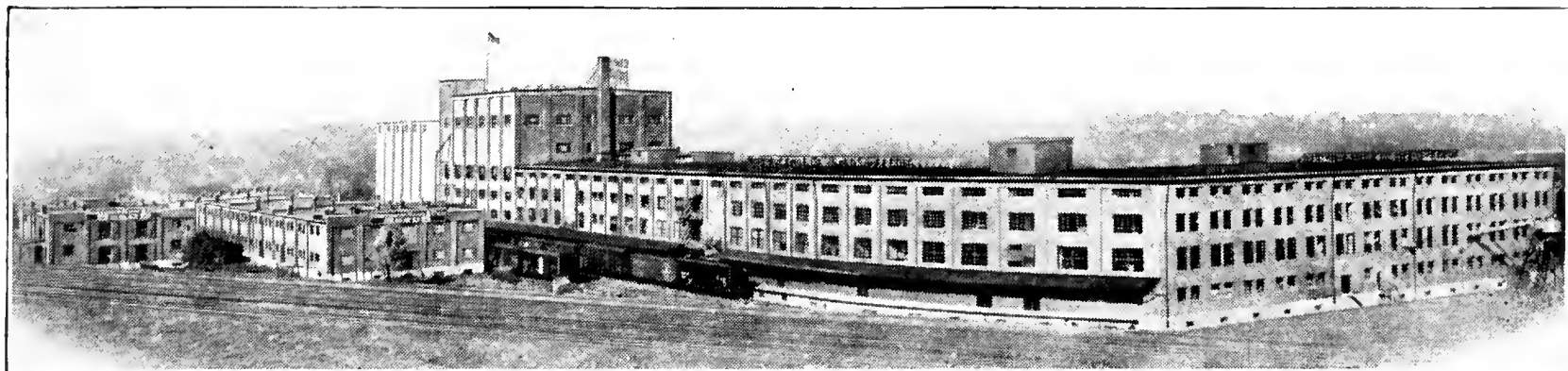
Quick shipments, especially on late season orders, are quite a factor in the profit to be made from garden seed sales. Since we carry large stocks of a complete line—and our organization of about 500 skilled people at Minneapolis is trained in efficient service—we are able to make shipment same day orders are received.

**NORTHRUP, KING & CO.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

Seedsman Since 1884

Berkeley, Calif.



*Main Plant and General Office, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.*



# We Are Constantly Working To Improve The Quality Of Our Stocks



*"Reading" a row of Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans in our extensive Minneapolis trial grounds. Our bush beans are produced in Idaho, long recognized as a most dependable district for seed growing*



*Tests and comparisons of many stocks of carrot seed at our trial grounds. Tests are made of competitors' stocks as well as of our own.*



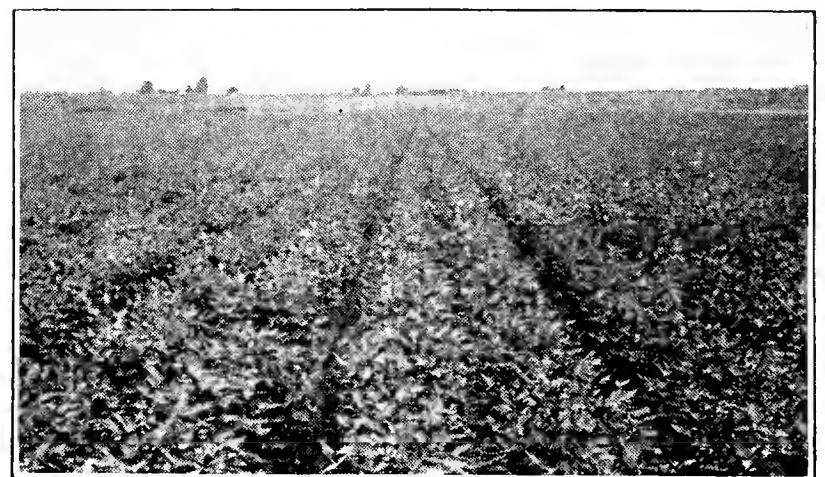
*Kingscrot Golden Bantam Sweet Corn being grown for seed. Tassels removed from two center rows so pollen must come to them from adjacent rows to make the cross.*



*Recording the trials of Zinnia seed stocks at our trial grounds. Note size and beauty of blooms.*



*Selected Chicago Warty Hubbard Squashes from our isolated seed plot, to furnish seed for next year's seed production crop.*



*A seed crop of Henderson's Bush Lima Beans growing in Idaho where we have thousands of acres in beans and peas. The growing and handling of these crops supervised by our experts.*



*Recording test results among the Savoy Cabbage rows at our trial grounds. Matured without transplanting.*



*C. C. Massie (left), President of Northrup, King & Co., inspecting a California field of delphinium grown for seed.*





*A General View of Northrup, King & Co.'s Seed Laboratory Where About 15,000 Germination and Purity Tests Are Made Yearly.*

## How to Read the Maturity Figures

**A**T the right of most variety names in this List you will find figures representing the approximate number of days required to mature the plants—from the time of planting the seed to the time the vegetables are ready to eat, or the flowers to bloom. Maturity dates are valuable in making comparisons as to earliness or lateness of varieties under a general family name such as cabbage, beans, peas, radish, etc. Naturally there is a variation in the time of maturity at different points over the country. Our figures are based upon the growing conditions around Minneapolis, and the periods named were determined largely at our trial grounds. The length of the days affects maturity as does also temperature, moisture, and the shading of plants for part of the day. Our readings were made from tests in the open sunshine, grown in black sandy loam soil, with some artificial sprinkling.

## ARTICHOKE

### Green Globe

The standard variety for home and market gardens. A perennial, but not hardy in the North. Flower heads large, globular, deep green—with fleshy bases on the bud scales.

## ASPARAGUS

### Martha Washington

A rust-resistant strain developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A prolific variety with large shoots purple at tips, tender and of good quality.

### Mary Washington

This strain was developed from Martha Washington, being a single cross. Earlier, more vigorous. Firm, tender, splendid quality.

### Palmetto

An early variety producing an abundance of straight shoots, deep green in color, tender and delicious. Suitable for growing in all parts of the country.



*A Bunch of Palmetto Asparagus*

## BEANS

**E**XTENSIVE production and marketing of beans for seed has been one of our specialties for many years. Most of this production is carried on in Idaho where soil and climate unite to grow crops of excellent quality. Here thousands of acres are planted each year to our full line of varieties and our experts take charge of roguing the fields, harvesting and threshing the crops. Hand picking is done either at our plant near the production fields or at our main plant in Minneapolis. Careful germination and growth tests of all lots are made each year in our seed testing laboratory as well as in our outdoor trial grounds. We are proud of the quality of the beans we offer and of the reputation they have won for satisfactory crops all over the country.

The maturity periods listed after the names should be classified as follows: In the Wax and Green Pod classes the figures indicate the number of days required to produce snap pods; in the Lima class, the number of days required to produce green shell beans, and in the Field class, the number of days required to produce dry shell beans—fully matured.

### Dwarf Wax Sorts (Yellow Pod)

**Brittle Wax** 52 days  
Same as Round Pod Kidney Wax.

**Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax**  
50 days. Good shipping variety. Thrifty plant producing many straight, thick, flat, fleshy pods about 6 in. long. Seed oblong, flat. Bluish black.

**Davis White Wax** 55 days  
A vigorous grower producing long straight, waxy-white pods carried well up from the ground. Excellent shipping bean. Pods uniform, about 6 in. long, flat, and tender. Not stringless. Seed white, kidney shaped.

**Early Dwarf Black Wax** 58 days  
Same as Pencil Pod Black Wax.

**Hodson Wax** 65 days  
A large plant, heavily productive, resistant to disease. Pods 6½ to 7 in., thick oval, fleshy, stringless and tender when young. Excellent for shipping. Seed purplish red, mottled with buff, kidney shaped.

**Improved Golden Wax** 53 days  
Bears a heavy crop on bushy vines, and a good rust resister. Pods fleshy, brittle, stringless, and of very delicious flavor. Excellent for home and market gardens. Seed oval, white with purplish eye.

**New Improved Stringless Kidney Wax** 53 days  
Strong plants, very productive. Pods creamy yellow, 6 in. long, oval and somewhat curved. Fleshy, stringless and tender. Seed kidney shaped, white with black eye.

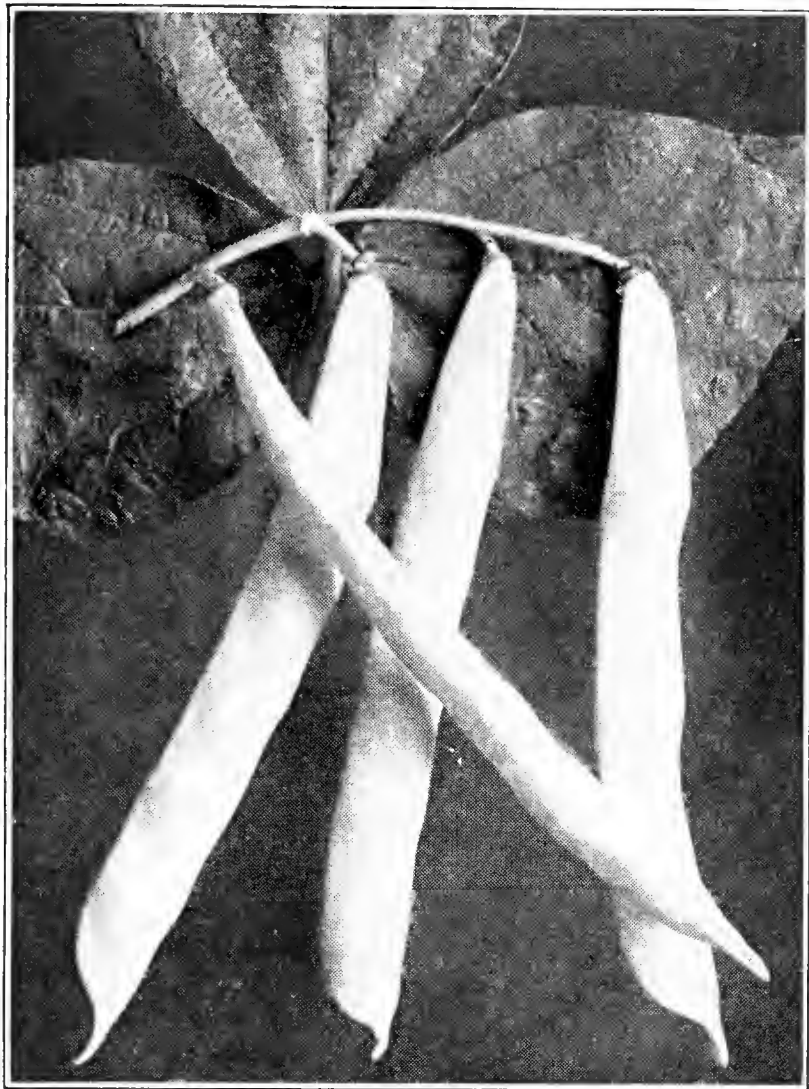
**Pencil Pod Black Wax** 58 days  
Bushy plants about 15 in. high, bear large number of round, thick, stringless pods 6 to 7 in. long, of excellent quality. Many think it the best variety for market and home gardens. Seed black.

**Refugee Stringless Wax** 58 days  
Medium small plant, hardy and very prolific. Pods 4½ to 5 in. long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless and tender. A favorite with canners. Seeds blue black, mottled with buff. Barrel shaped.



*Pencil Pod Black Wax*





*Improved Golden Wax*

**Round Pod Kidney Wax** 52 days

Especially fine for home gardens and for canning. Plants of medium size, prolific. Pods 5½ to 6 in. long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless, and of fine quality. Seed white with black eye, kidney shaped.

**Sure Crop Wax** 53 days

An early sort suitable for home and market use. Produces a large sturdy plant. Productive. Pods stringless, flat, rich yellow, 6 to 6½ in. long. Seed black, egg shaped.

**Unrivalled Wax** 53 days

Immensely productive. Pods 5 to 5½ in. long, narrow, straight, stringless and fleshy. Disease resistant. Excellent for shipping, making it ideal for market gardeners. Light tan seed.

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax** 53 days

A favorite with market gardeners. Pods 6 to 7 in. long, fleshy, broad, and brittle, nearly stringless. Does well in nearly every climate. Seed white with brownish eye.

**Webber Wax (Cracker Jack Wax)**

55 days. Hardy, early and prolific. Compact, bushy plants. Pods long, thick, flat. Seeds oval, tan color.

## DWARF SNAP GREEN PODS

**Black Valentine** 53 days

A very hardy variety especially adapted to shipping. Not so good for home gardens except when young. Beautiful dark green pods 6 in. long, slender, round and nearly straight. Stringy, fibrous and fine grained. Seeds solid black.

**Black Valentine (Stringless)** 53 days

A recent valuable introduction for market gardeners and shippers. Plant large, prolific, early. Pods flat oval, straight, dark green, stringless, of fine quality. Good shipping sort. Seeds oval, small, black.

**Bountiful** 48 days

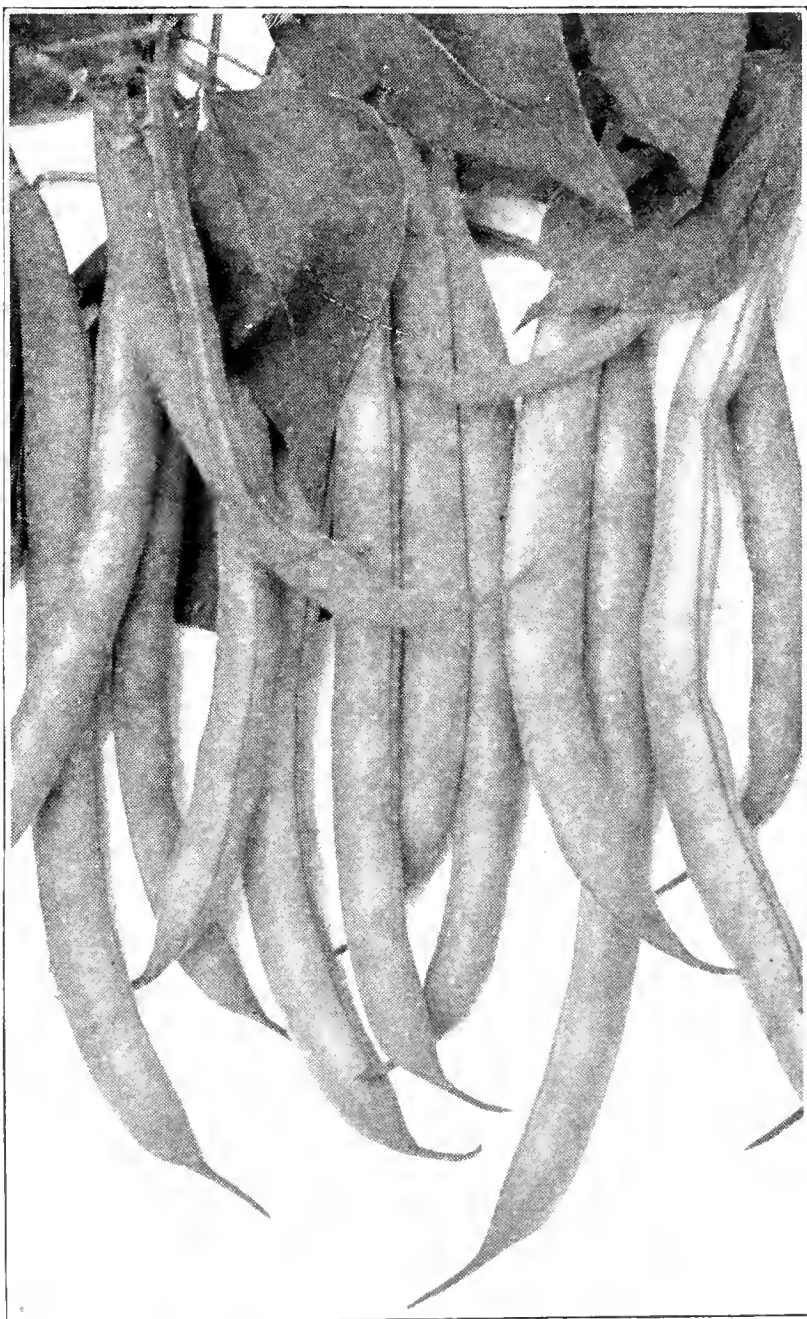
Very popular bean for early garden snaps. Plant is vigorous grower and prolific bearer of pods 6 to 7 in. long—straight broad and thick-flat. Stringless, brittle, tender and of fine quality. Seeds solid yellow.

**Broad Windsor**

A late variety valuable for green shell beans. Large, bushy, erect plants. Pods of glossy green, 5 inches long, 1¼ inches broad, 3 seeded, smooth. Green beans broad and flat. Not a kidney bean. Very hardy. Also known as Horse Beans. Seed flat, brownish yellow.

**Dwarf Horticultural or Bush Cranberry**

53 days. Does well in a cool climate, and is popular in the East. Growth is compact, upright, vigorous, very productive. Excellent for green shelling and succotash. Pods 5 to 5½ in., stringless, slightly fibrous. Seeds round oval, light pink, spotted with red.



*Giant Stringless Green Pod*

## BEANS—Dwarf Snap Green Pods (Continued)

### Extra Early Red Valentine 52 days

A very hardy variety. Vines about 15 in. high and yield well. Pods  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 in., round, fleshy and stringless when young. Good quality. Seed reddish-purple mottled.

### Full Measure 53 days

A main crop variety which is gaining in popularity. Pods 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., thick, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless. Excellent quality. Seed brownish red mottled with buff.

### Giant Stringless Green Pod 53 days

Excellent variety for home and market gardens and for canning. Plants hardy, about 15 in. high and yield well. Pods 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in., round, fleshy, brittle, stringless. Seed bright brownish-yellow.

### Longfellow 53 days

Very early. A prolific variety bearing beautiful green pods 7 to 8 in. long. Straight and round. Good quality for shipping. Pods stringy. Seeds reddish brown mottled with buff.

### Refugee Late, or 1000 to 1 70 days

A popular canning and pickling bean. The plant is large, hardy and productive. Pods 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in., round, brittle, stringy in later stages. Seed violet-purple mixed with buff.

### Stringless Green Pod 53 days

An excellent variety for both home and market garden. Large plant, productive. Pods about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, round, thick, fleshy, tender and stringless. Perhaps the most popular green pod bush variety. Seed dark brown.

### Stringless Green Refugee 70 days

An excellent strong growing variety adapted for home gardening, canning or market gardening. The plants are large, vigorous, spreading, with a viney appearance due to the tendril growth. The plants are very productive. The pods are about 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, slim, medium silvery green in color. They are round, stringless, and without fiber and of excellent flavor and quality.

### Stringless Green Refugee (Mosaic Resistant) 64 days

This is the Idaho strain developed for resistance to common bean mosaic. It was bred and developed by the Universities of Wisconsin and Idaho and introduced by Idaho. It is similar in appearance to Stringless Green Refugee but matures about six days earlier.

### Stringless Red Valentine 53 days

A selection from Extra Early Red Valentine, developed by the D. Landreth Seed Co. This is a stringless strain of the old dependable variety. It is slightly later and not quite as vigorous or productive as the true Red Valentine.

### Tender Green 54 days

A new variety of superior quality. Plants are strong and vigorous, bearing attractive medium dark green pods 7 in. long. Pods are round, meaty, tender, stringless. Plants of upright growth and heavy producers. Seeds brown mottled with fawn.

### Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch) 54 days

A heavy bearing variety with meaty pods, stringless in the snap stage and of excellent flavor. Large pods  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, flat, broad. Seeds dark brown.

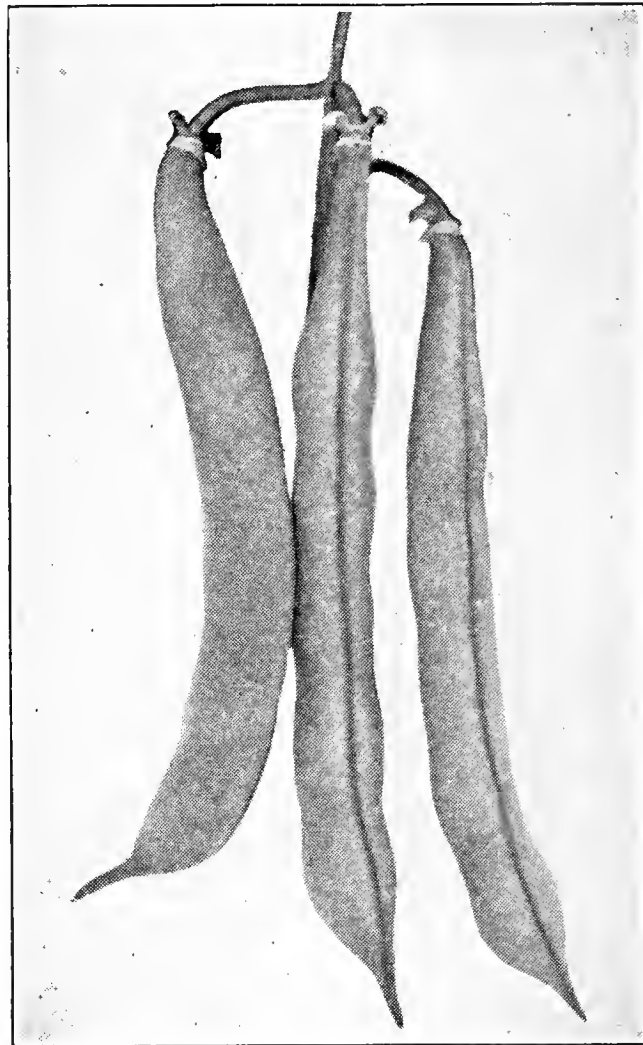
## Dwarf or Bush Lima

### Dwarf Large White Lima (Burpee's) 78 days

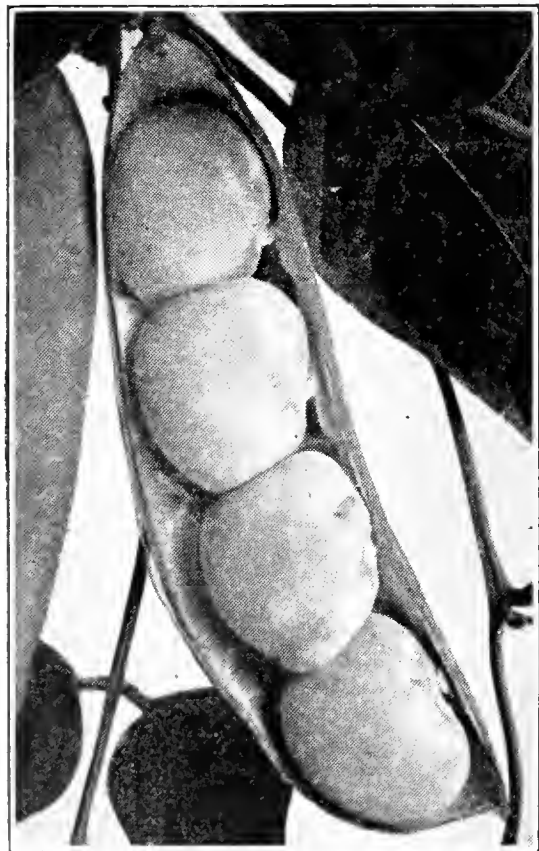
The standard, large seeded, bush lima. Grows only 20 in. high and branching freely, is a heavy producer. Pods  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, contain 3 to 4 large beans of splendid quality. Seed white.

### Burpee's Improved Bush 76 days

Produces a magnificent crop of pods 6 in. long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide. Usually contain four large green beans, fine grained and tasty. Seed greenish white.



*Stringless Green Pod*



*Henderson's Bush Lima*



**Fordhook Bush 75 days**

Plants strong, erect, bearing pods in clusters of from four to eight. Pods measure 4 to 5½ in. long, and contain three to five large green beans. Seed white.

**Henderson's (Baby Lima) 65 days**

Plant medium large, very productive. Small pods, 3 in. long, contain 3 to 4 green shell beans of very fine quality. Plants bear

continuously. Seed white. Bush form of Sieva known in South as butterbean.

**Jackson Wonder**

A prolific variety very popular in the South. Flourishes in dry weather. Plants grow 20 in. to 2 ft. high. Blooms early and continues to bear until frost. Excellent for summer use or as a winter shell bean. Pods flat, seeds small, flat, buff mottled with purple.

**BEANS—Pole Lima**

**Florida Butter, Speckled Pole Lima**

77 days. Blooms and bears profusely all through the season, being able to endure seasonal conditions which would ruin other varieties. Small beans of good quality either in green or dry state. Small seeds buff mottled with brown.

**King of the Garden Lima 88 days**

Splendid climber, heavy producer. Straight pods, 6 in. long with 4 to 5 beans of good quality. An improved form of Large White Lima. Color of seed, white.

**Large White Lima**

88 days

Same as King of the Garden.

**Sieva (Carolina)**

78 days

The small lima known as the pole butterbean of the South. A very early and prolific producer. Pods 3½ in. long with 3 to 4 beans. Green shell beans flat and small but of excellent quality. Color of seed, white.

**Pole or Running—Green and Wax Pods**

**Burger's Green Pod or White Kentucky Wonder 63 days**

One of the earliest of the pole varieties for snap use. Pods 6½ to 7 in. long, dark green, curved, brittle and stringless. Vines bear right up to frost. Dried beans small and white—good for baking.

**Creaseback, Striped or Scotia 72 days**

Especially desirable for growing on corn for snaps. Pods light green, 6 in. long, completely rounded, crease backed, fleshy, fine grained, excellent quality. Seed light green splashed with purple.

**Creaseback, White 63 days**

One of the earliest of pole beans used for snaps as well as for dried beans. Pods about 5½ in. long, light green, straight, well rounded, creasebacked, stringless. Beans are kidney shaped and clear white.

**Golden Cluster Wax 70 days**

An excellent wax podded pole bean. Bears profusely, large flat yellow pods in clusters from bottom to top of pole. Production continuous up to frost. Seed white, oval shaped.

**Horticultural Pole or Speckled**

**Cranberry**

70 days

70 days, snaps—80 days, green shell. An old well known standard sort. Pods 6 in. long, straight, dark green at snap stage, becoming yellowish and splashed with violet-red at green shell stage. Dried beans excellent for winter use. Adapted to cool climate. Seed oval round.

**Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)**

65 days. A very popular variety and unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, heavy producer. Bears green pods in large clusters, nearly round, often reaching 10 in. length, curved and twisted. Pods are fleshy, brittle, tender and slightly stringy. Seed fawn colored.

**Kentucky Wonder Wax**

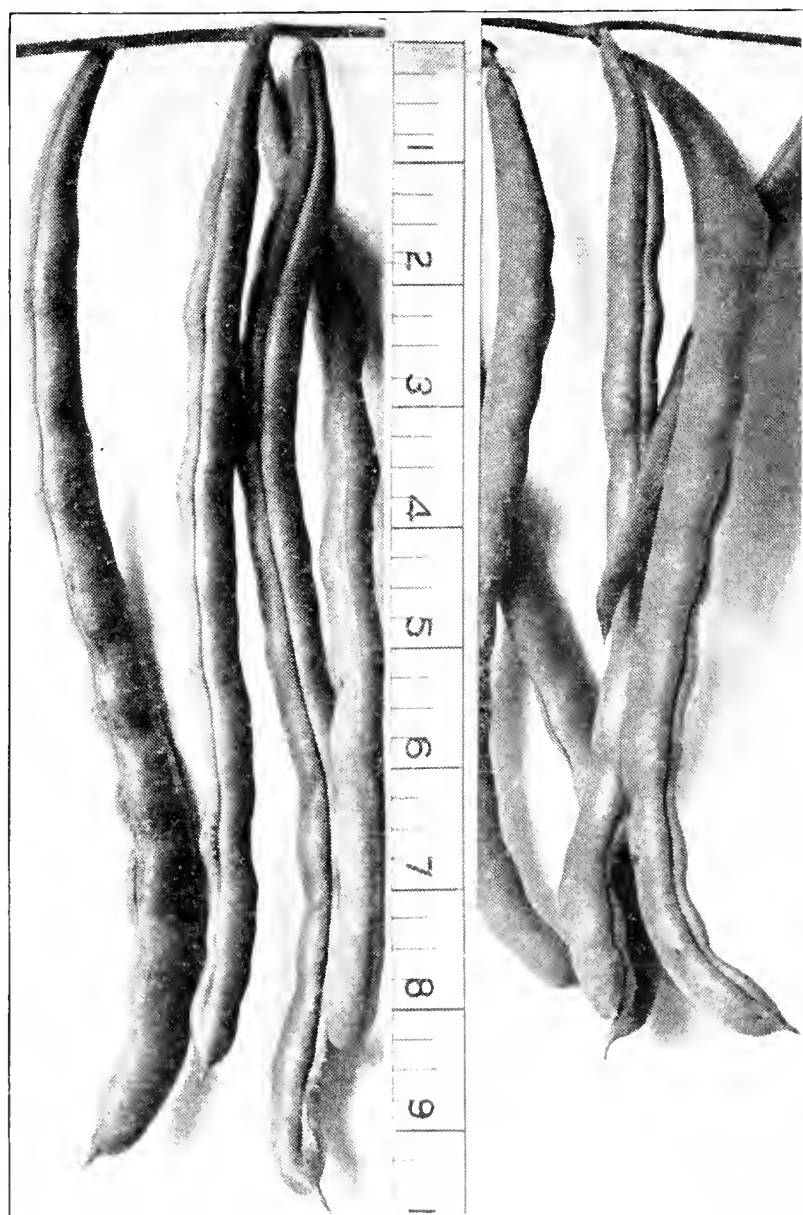
67 days

This prolific bearer supplies large golden yellow pods, tender and stringless right up to frost. A good climber. Seed dark brown.

**Lazy Wife**

74 days

An excellent variety for snaps, green shell and dry shell beans. Profitable for



*Kentucky Wonder*

## BEANS—Pole or Running Green and Wax Pods

both home and market gardens. Good climber and a heavy producer. Pods green, 6 to 6½ in. long—thick, straight, stringless, brittle, tender. Seeds oval, white.

### **White Dutch or Case Knife** 68 days

White beans somewhat resembling small limas. Used as a snap sort when very young, or shelled as a lima when more fully developed, or for cooking when dry. Long green pods, flat, stringy. Principally used for green shell. Seed white.

### **McCaslan Pole** 65 days

This white seeded, green pod snap or shell bean produces quick growing vines which bear a heavy crop of green pods, about 8 in. long. Meaty, stringless when young and of delicious flavor.

### **Missouri Wonder (Noxall or Nancy D)** 68 days

A late variety with 5 inch flat curved pod, color medium green. Meaty, stringy, good quality. Long bearing and very productive.

Seed grayish mottled with light brown.

### **Cut Short or Corn Hill** 75 days

A favorite in the South for planting with corn, as it is a good climber. Pods medium green, 3½ in. long, flat, stringy. Seed drab splashed with crimson.

### **Scarlet Runner** 64 days

An old favorite in the New England states. Pods dark green, 5 to 6 in. long, contain 3 to 4 beans half-round, broad, stringy. Valuable as a green shell bean and for ornamental purposes. Seeds purple splashed with violet.

### **St. Louis Perfection** 64 days

A heavy producing variety used both as a "snap" and "green shell" bean. It resembles Kentucky Wonder except for the seed color which is white. Pods are large, 7 to 8 in. long, medium green, nearly round, fleshy, and of excellent quality. The plant is a good vigorous climber and yields throughout the season.

## FIELD VARIETIES FOR SEED

### **Boston Yellow Eye**

Until a few years ago the most popular dry shell bean for cooking throughout New England. Has a richness and flavor known to no other variety. A white bean with a brown or yellow spot around the eye.

### **Brown or Swedish**

A fine field variety. The beans are brown in color, medium size and excellent for cooking.

### **Choice Navy** 60 days

The bean that made Boston famous. Plant large with tendency to form runners. Hardy, prolific. Pods about 4 in. long. Used almost exclusively for baking. Seed oval, white.

### **Great Northern or Montana White**

A little larger than the Navy Bean, har-

dier and under ordinary conditions is a heavier yielder. Seed flat oval, white.

### **Red Kidney (Dark)** 60 days

Vine grows 20 to 22 in. Pods 6 to 7 in. long containing 5 to 6 red kidney shaped beans. Pods flat, broad, straight. Used almost exclusively for baking and soup.

### **White Kidney** 62 days

Vines grow 21 in. high with dense foliage. Pods 6 in. long, flat and nearly straight. Used exclusively as a dry shelled bean.

### **White Marrow** 60 days

Height of vines, 18 in. A little earlier than White Kidney. Vines coarse in growth, with a tendency to run. Pods 6 in. long, flat, straight. 5 to 6 almost round beans in each pod. For baking.



*Part of a rogueing crew in one of our bean fields in Idaho.*



## BEETS—Garden Varieties

### Crosby's Egyptian 50 days

Root flattened, globe shaped, with small tap root. Dark purplish red. Flesh crisp and tender. Tops medium size. A splendid variety for home and market garden.

### Detroit Dark Red 53 days

Globe shaped root, dark blood red color, smooth skin. Flesh uniform in color and remains tender and of highest quality until roots are full grown. Small collar and tap root. Deservedly one of the most popular for home and market garden, shipping and canning.

### Early Blood Turnip 60 days

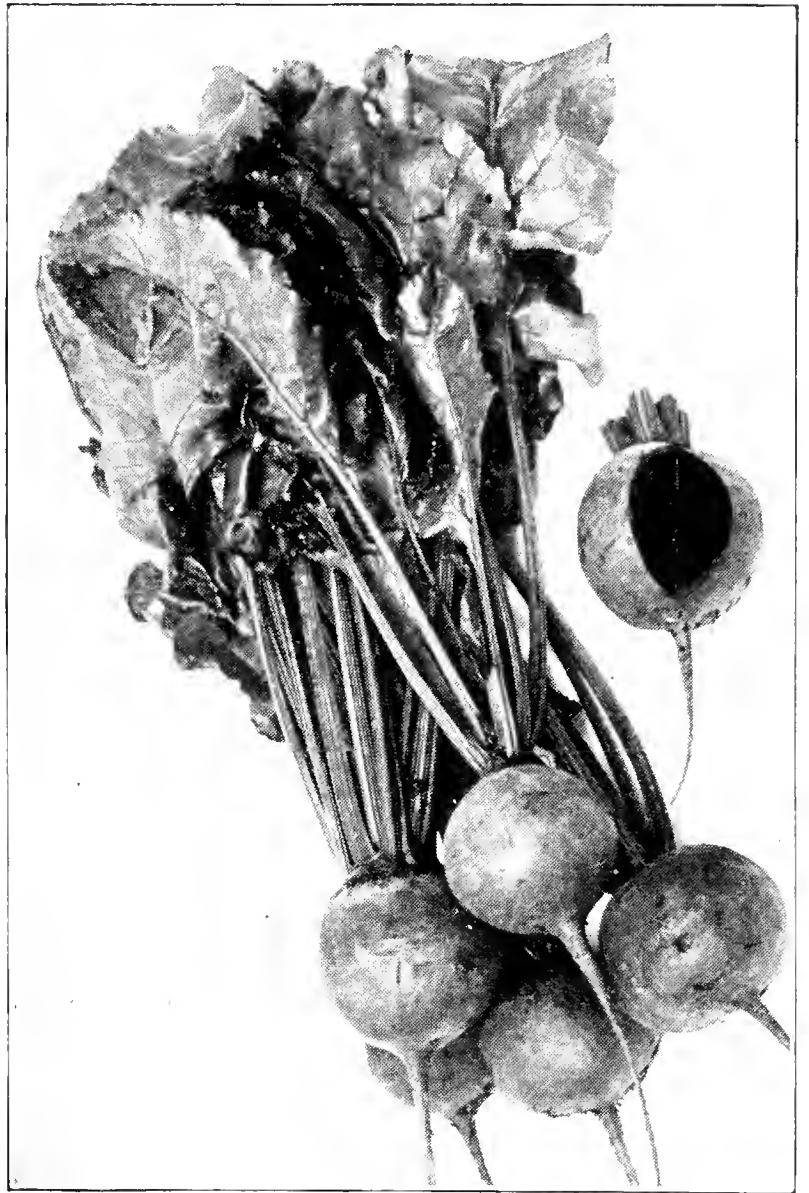
An old standard hardy variety still very popular. Top-shaped root with deep red flesh, ringed pink; smooth skin. Sweet and crisp.

### Early Wonder 50 days

A desirable early table beet. Flattened globe shape, medium collar, tap root and leaves. Bright red skin, vermillion red flesh zoned with lighter red. Sweet, tender.

### Edmand's Improved Blood 60 days

A well-known and popular hardy second early beet for home and market garden and for canning. Roots nearly round. Flesh purplish red with zoning of lighter color. Good keeper in storage throughout the winter.



*Detroit Dark Red Beet*

### Extra Early Flat Egyptian 50 days

Roots develop quicker than those of any other table beet. Bulbs deep flat, very smooth, dark red. Flesh purplish red. Small tops, excellent for forcing and early market.

### Improved Long Blood 65 days

Resists drought better than other varieties of beets, and an excellent winter keeper. Deep red color. Flesh very sweet.

### Perfected Detroit 52 days

This beet is one of the most outstanding selections of Detroit Dark Red for dark, uniform, interior color. Especially adapted for canning purposes. The root is globe shape, slightly flattened at base. Interior color dark blood red, no zoning. Flesh is excellent in quality. The top is medium height, dark green leaves tinged with dark red. This variety is a good grower and heavy cropper.

### Ohio Canner 50 days

Developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station by Dr. Magruder. Especially developed for those interested in packing or canning "whole" beets. Roots are small, uniform, globe shape flattened at base. Exterior color good bright dark red and smooth. Interior shows no zoning, uniform bright dark blood red. Tops are small, beet shaped leaves, but large enough to handle easily.



*Early Wonder Beet*

## SWISS CHARD

### Dark Green, White Ribbed

Leaves ready for use at about 50 to 55 days—and thereafter until frost. A popular variety for home and market garden. Grows about 24 in. tall. The leaves grow large and upright and as the outer leaves are cut more come from the center. The midrib or center stem of each leaf is large and almost white. After trimming it can be cooked and served like asparagus. The leaf part is cooked like spinach or turnip greens.

### Fordhook Giant

57 days

A recent introduction of real merit. The leaf is dark green, heavily crumpled as in Lucullus. The mid-rib is wide and thick, with a good white color. The plant is strong, sturdy and a good grower. An item worth listing.

### Giant Lucullus

In 50 to 55 days leaves ready to use as greens. Stalks pure white and thick. Foliage yellowish green and crumpled like Bloomsdale Spinach or Savoy Cabbage. Tops cook like spinach, stems like celery or asparagus.



*Dark Green White Ribbed  
Swiss Chard*

## BEETS FOR STOCK—MANGEL WURZEL

### Danish Sludstrup

Long reddish-yellow; grows well above ground and is easy to pull. Flesh white with faint yellow tinge. Very high yielder.

### Improved Golden Tankard

90 days. A rapidly maturing mangel adapted to shallow land, although doing well on every soil. Tankard shaped. Golden skin, flesh yellow zoned white and very sweet.

### Improved Mammoth Long Red

110 days

The largest and most productive mangel. Often reaches 20 to 24 in. in length, weighing from 14 to 20 lbs. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed and the flesh is white



*Mammoth Long Red  
Mangel*

tinged with rose. Easily harvested as roots grow  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  out of the ground.

### Giant Feeding or Half Sugar White Mangel

Almost as heavy a producer as the Mammoth Long Red Mangel, and its extra sugar content gives it an advantage for feeding dairy cattle. An excellent keeper. Roots are large, oval shape with smooth clear skin and grow several inches above ground. White flesh.

### Royal Giant or Half Sugar Rose Mangel

90 days

Long, oval, tapered roots, grayish white with rose-colored shoulder. White flesh very rich in sugar.

## SUGAR BEETS For Sugar Making

### Klein Wanzlebener—Elite

90 days

Sugar beet factories consider this variety as possessing the highest sugar producing qualities. Also valuable for stock feeding. Roots 12 to 15 in. long,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 in. at shoulder. White with tinge of gray. Good keeper.

## BROCCOLI

### Italian Green Sprouting

90 days

### St. Valentine

The best sprouting broccoli for home and market garden. Erect plant with central large cluster of flower buds which are deep green. Smaller clusters on the side stems. By successive planting it may be enjoyed right up to freezing weather.

A large headed variety of good appearance and excellent quality. The variety that is grown extensively in the Northwest for shipment to Eastern markets. Heads solid white and well protected, and remain in condition longer than cauliflower.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

### Dalkeith or Perfection

90 days

A very popular variety. Choice stalks with 50 to 100 large buds one in. in diameter. Hardier than cabbage and available after other green vegetables are gone.

### Improved Dwarf

Grows 18 to 30 in. high, producing compact sprouts, 1 to 2 in. in diameter, grayish green in color. Hardy, early and very satisfactory.



*Jersey—Wakefield Cabbages—Charleston*

## CABBAGE—Early Varieties—(Summer)

### All Head Early

80 days

A large, flat but deep, short stem, solid head variety. Few outside leaves and plants may be set closer than with other large cabbages. A good winter keeper and valuable for kraut—heads weigh 6 to 7 lbs.

### Charleston Wakefield

75 days

A desirable variety for home and market garden. Similar to Jersey Wakefield except more flattened, several days later and 40 to 50% larger. Heads weigh 4 to 5 lbs.

### Copenhagen Market

68 days

Plants compact with short stems and hard, round heads weighing 3 to 4 lbs. Uniform in size and of good keeping qualities. Excellent for early market and early kraut.

### Early Flat Dutch

80 days

A standard second early sort; a sure, solid header; heads weigh 5 to 6 lbs., fine grained of good flavor. Succeeds everywhere but is especially well suited to the southern states because of its resistance to heat. Thick leaves, medium green in color.

### Early Jersey Wakefield

65 days

One of the most desirable of early varieties.

Heads cone shaped, hard, small and may be grown close together. Short stem. Excellent for home and market gardens and a good shipper. Heads weigh about 2¼ lbs.

### Early Winnigstadt

78 days

A sure heading variety, hardy and satisfactory for home and market garden. Hard heads, medium pointed. Medium size, good quality and fine keepers. Weigh about 5 lbs. Upright growth with rather short, thick, dark blue-green leaves.



*Copenhagen Market Cabbage*



## CABBAGE—Early Varieties (Continued)

### Glory of Enkhuizen

78 days

A second early globe shaped, sure heading, splendid keeping variety. Heads weigh 6 to 8 lbs., trimmed. Especially valuable for kraut. Medium short stem.

### Golden Acre

65 days

An extra early cabbage producing a uniform, round, tightly folded, well balanced head of excellent quality. Heads weigh about 3 lbs., short stem. A fine variety for home and market garden.

## CABBAGE—Late and Midseason Varieties

### All Seasons

90 days

A popular cabbage for fall use, and a splendid keeper. Large, flattish round heads, unexcelled for kraut. Very thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads weigh about 10 lbs.

### Danish Ball Head, Short Stem 105 days

One of the finest late cabbages. Plants of medium size, short stem. Large heads, flattened globe shaped. Weigh about 6 lbs. Crisp, sweet, tender and unsurpassed for boiling or cold slaw. One of the best strains for keeping qualities.

### Danish Ball Head, Tall Stem 105 days

Similar to the Short Stem variety described above with exception that the stems are quite long. Large, round, compact heads. Thrives in almost all soils, withstands hot dry weather, does not rot easily in dry seasons and heads do not burst.

### Ferry's Hollander

105 days

An excellent selection of Danish Ballhead. Heads are medium small, weighing 6 to 7 lbs. Shape is deep globe or spherical. Heads fill early and become very solid. An excellent storage variety. Plants are medium small allowing closer planting than on most Ballhead types. Stem is short. Growth is upright and vigorous.

### Large Late Drumhead

110 days

Very large, hard, solid, flattened heads, uniform in shape and color, handsome in appearance. A sure header. Short stem.

### Late Flat Dutch

110 days

Heads very large, solid, flat on top, and of a medium green color. Low growing with short stem and few outer leaves. Inside leaves white, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor. A good keeper.



*Danish Ball Head Short Stem*

### N. K. & Co.'s Holland Short Stem

105 days. Plants are vigorous and hardy. Short stems and deep heads of medium size, averaging about 6 lbs. Excellent quality and a wonderful keeper. About the best cabbage for keeping qualities.

### Penn State Ballhead

115 days

A strain of Danish Ballhead developed by Prof. C. E. Myers at Penn State College. The selection was made for yield and uniformity. We consider it one of the best strains on the market. Heads are globe, slightly flattened on the top. They are very solid, weighing 8 to 9 lbs., and are excellent keepers. Plant is vigorous and a good grower. This variety has yielded the heaviest tonnage per acre of any Ballhead types.

## CABBAGE—"Yellows" Resistant Varieties

### Improved Globe

82 days

A selection of Glory of Enkhuizen developed in Wisconsin for resistance to Yellow's disease. Heads medium large, weighing 7 to 8 lbs. Used for making kraut.

### Jersey Queen

70 days

A strain of Early Jersey Wakefield developed at the University of Wisconsin for resistance to Yellow's disease. This stock can be used on Yellow's infested soil. It is later than Jersey Wakefield and the heads are slightly smaller.

### Marion Market

A selection of Copenhagen Market. It is ten days later in maturity than Copenhagen Market, forms a larger plant. Head is nearly round. A very heavy yielder, excellent for kraut.

### Red Hollander

105 days

The only red cabbage bred and introduced for resistance to Yellow's. The head is round, solid and dark red in color. It is a good storage cabbage.

**CABBAGE—"Yellows" Resistant Varieties (Continued)****Wisconsin All Seasons**

Selection of All Seasons. Forms a large, solid, flat head. Does not crack easily, and is a heavy yielder.

**Wisconsin Ballhead** 95 days

A new introduction in Yellow's resistant cabbages that appears to have merit. It is

a true short stem Ballhead, much more uniform than Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 and earlier in maturity.

**Wisconsin Hollander No. 8**

A selection from Danish Ballhead. It matures ten days later, has a rather tall stem, and forms a larger head. A heavy yielder. Head tends to flatten at maturity.

**CABBAGE—Miscellaneous Varieties****American Drumhead Savoy** 90 days

This type of cabbage is thought by many to provide a finer and more delicate flavor. The leaves are all densely crumpled. A slight touch by frost improves its flavor. The largest of the Savoy cabbages. Round heads with deep green leaves.

**Chinese Cabbage—Chihili**

The taller of two popular types. Heads 18 in. to 20 in., 4 in. to 5 in. at base tapering to tip. The outer leaves dark green, inner white, tender and sweet.

**Chinese Cabbage—Wong Bok**

Heads 8 to 10 in. tall; rather broad. Leaves tightly folded, blanching the interior, making it crisp, tender and of delicious quality. Gaining in popularity each year. For salad, slaw and greens.

**Iron Head Savoy** 80 days

An early heading Savoy type, especially adapted for sections with short growing seasons. Heads are medium, weighing 6 to 7 lbs. but are much surer of heading than later strains. Leaves are green in color and

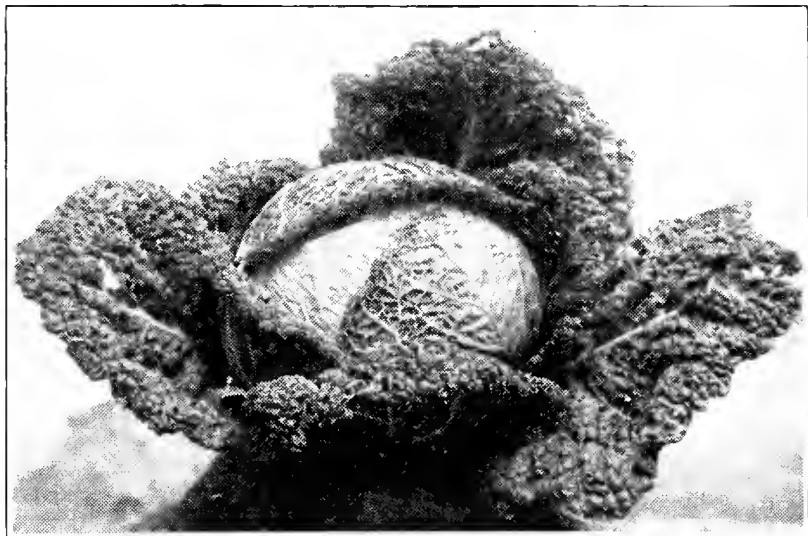
are well crumpled or savoyed. The plants are low, sturdy growers.

**Red Dutch Pickling** 100 days

Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Stems of medium length. Good keeper.

**Rock Red** 95 days

The largest of the red cabbages, the round heads weighing 6 to 8 lbs. Intense dark red color. A sure header.



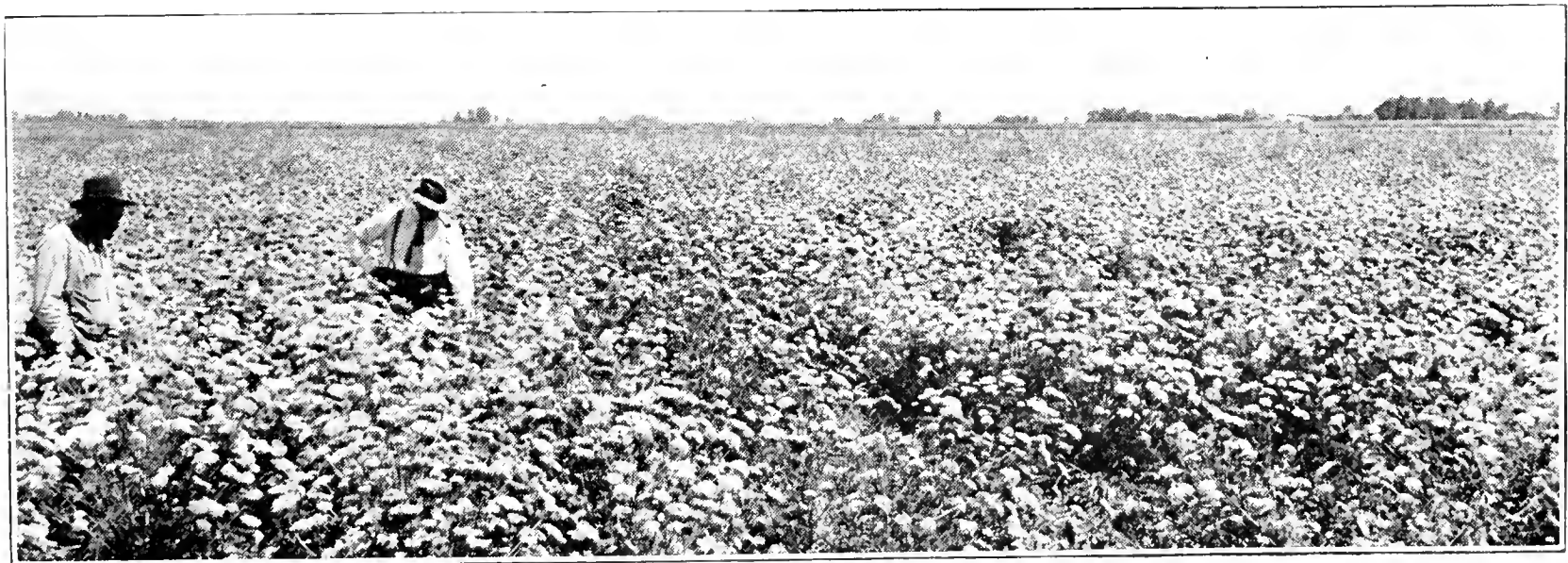
*American Drumhead Savoy*

**CARROT****Amsterdam Coreless** 65 days

A favorite for forcing—also for home and market garden. Roots are uniform in shape, 5 in. long and 1¼ in. in diameter, with blunt end and small tap root. Bright orange-red, smooth skin and red, inconspicuous core. Flesh crisp, sweet, not stringy.

**Chantenay** 68 days

An excellent table carrot, 6 in. long and 2½ in. in diameter at shoulder. Tapered, stump-rooted. Deep orange flesh. Extensively grown for winter storage and bunching.



*A Field of Carrot Growing for Seed*

## CARROT—(Continued)

### Half Long Scarlet

**Nantes** 65 days

A handsome and popular variety. Cylindrical, blunt-ended, very small tap root. 6 in. long and 1½ in. thick. Skin and flesh bright orange-red.

**Imperator** 74 days

A recent introduction for market garden use and long distance shipping. Tops medium length, strong. Roots 7 to 9 in., sloping shoulders tapering to semi-blunt tip. Exterior smooth, color rich orange. Interior deep orange which extends to core. Good quality.

### Improved Danvers

**Half Long** 75 days

A beautiful, half-long, tapering, stump-rooted carrot. Color rich dark orange. Large, smooth, flesh fine texture and very little core. Length, 6 in.; diameter, 2 to 2½ in. near crown. Good keeper.



*Danvers  
Half Long*

### Chantenay Red Cored (Coreless)

68 days. Roots 5 to 6 in. long, 2 to 2½ in. thick at the crown. Color deep orange-red. A fine medium early, half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Core reddish orange.

**Early Scarlet or Short Horn** 63 days

A very popular early variety, 3 to 4 in. long and 1½ in. in diameter. Blunt rooted, small tops. Flesh is fine grained and the color deep orange.

**Improved Long Orange** 85 days

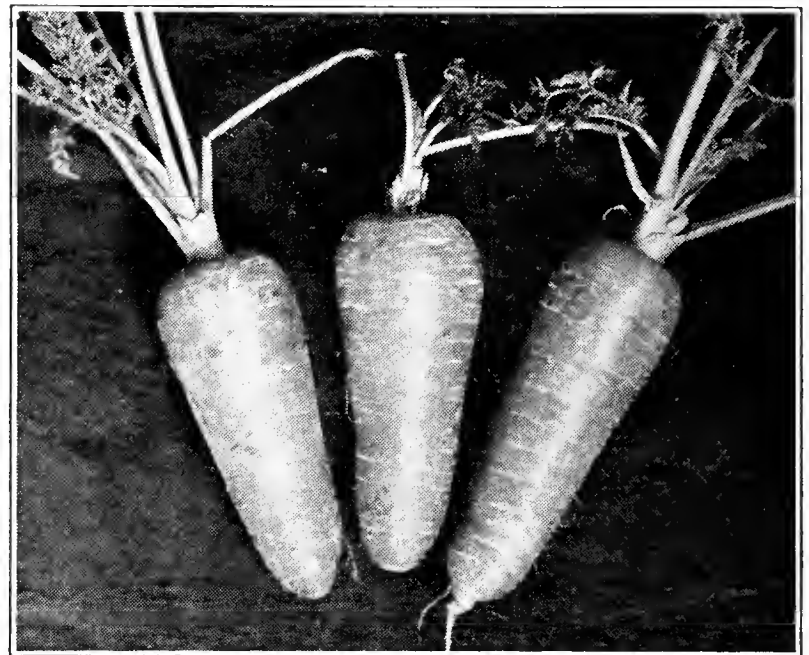
An excellent carrot for deep soils. Grow 10 to 12 in. long and 2 in. thick at shoulder. An enormous yielder and good keeper. Its tender, sweet flesh makes it desirable for the table, and it is a fine producer for stock feeding.

**Morse's Bunching** 70 days

A recent introduction for the market garden and shipping trade. Tops short but strong enough for bunching. Roots cylindrical with rounded shoulders and quite well stumped.

**Oxheart or Guerande** 75 days

An excellent second-early sort, for home use or stock feed. Heart shape, 3 to 4 in. long and 1¼ in. in diameter. Bright orange growing in shallow soils. Easily harvested. color. Good keeper. Especially valuable for



*Chantenay Carrot*

## CARROT—For Stock

### Improved Short White or Mastodon

85 days

Roots half long, 7 to 9 in. in length, smooth, very heavy at shoulder and tapering to point. Color creamy white with light green crown. White flesh, solid, crisp and of excellent quality for stock.

**White Belgian** 100 days

One of the best cattle feeding carrots.

Smooth roots 10 to 12 in. long, with heavy shoulder. Flesh pure white. Skin white on lower root with a light green crown.

**Yellow Belgian** 100 days

The giant among carrots. Skin and flesh of pale orange color. Roots produced entirely under ground. 12 in. long, 2 in. thick at shoulder. Immensely productive, nutritious.

## CAULIFLOWER

**Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt** 60 days

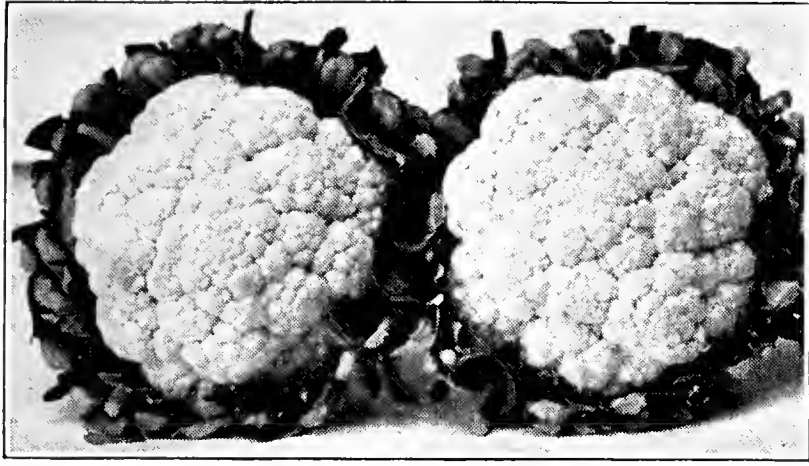
A very popular early variety for home and market gardens and shipping. Dwarf, compact growth, short stemmed. Heads white, roundish, uniform size, weigh about 2 lbs.

**Danish Giant, Drouth Resisting**

65 days. A dependable variety in very dry weather. Dwarf plants with short stems. Large heads weighing about 2 lbs. White shaded with cream.



## CAULIFLOWER—(Continued)



*Snowball Cauliflower*

### **Snowball**

55 days

The standard variety for commercial purposes. Dwarf and compact in growth. Fine, solid, round heads, pure white. A good keeper. Weight of heads, 2 lbs.

### **Super-Snowball**

57 days

A very excellent variety, bred for early heading and uniformity. Heads are compact, medium large, pure white in color. Plants are sturdy. Leaf growth sufficient to make tying easy. A popular variety among market gardeners and shippers.

## CELERY

### **Celery Seed for Flavoring**

Seed supplied for flavoring soups, pickles, etc.

### **Easy Blanching**

The stalks are of medium height and quite large, but blanch very easily and quickly. Tender, brittle, sweet. A good keeper. Semi-green color.

### **Giant Pascal**

Green Color

The largest ribbed celery. Stalks about 2 ft. high, thick, solid, brittle and stringless. An exceptionally fine winter keeper. Has a delicious sweet flavor that makes it popular everywhere. A late variety.

### **Golden Phenomenal**

A desirable type of Yellow Celery for early planting and shipping purposes. Plants are compact, full hearted. Stalks are long, thick, solid and of good quality, with a nutty flavor. This variety is easy to blanch.

### **Golden Plume or Wonderful**

A desirable sort for home and market gardens. It is free from strings and hollow stalks. Semi-dwarf plants, with thick stalks, very full heart and blanches to a beautiful golden yellow. Its attractive appearance and fine quality make it very desirable for market gardeners.

### **Golden Self-Blanching (American)**

This is American grown seed from the dwarf French stock. Compact growth with thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. Crisp, solid, free from stringiness, excellent flavor, and a good yielder.

### **Golden Self-Blanching (Tall Strain)**

N. K. & Co.'s Private Stock. This is French grown seed. Stalks grow 24 to 28 in. high, stocky and heavy. They blanch easily to a handsome golden yellow and the flavor is delicious. A good keeper and a fine shipper. Earlier than dwarf types.

### **Soup or Cutting Celery**

A variety not suited to blanching. Tops grow rapidly and furnish a succession of cuttings throughout the season.

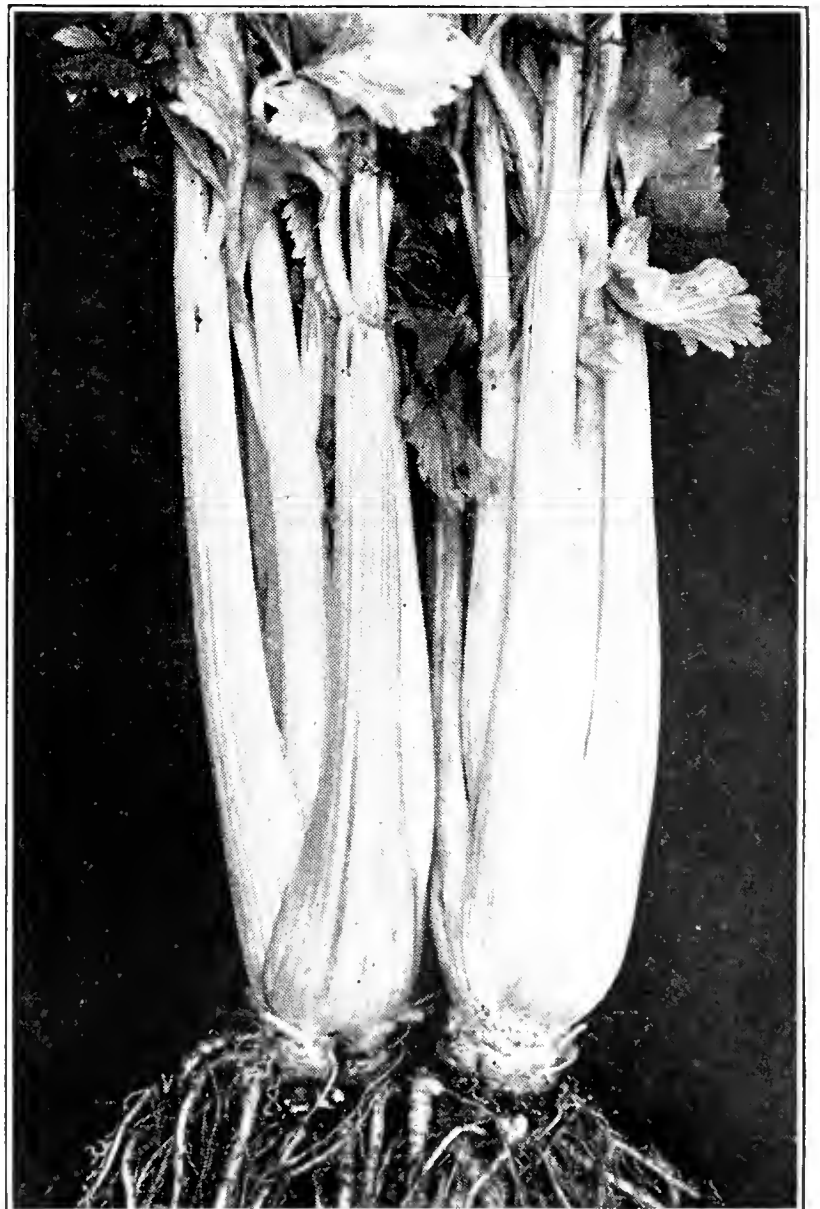
### **White Plume**

A truly beautiful type. Excellent for home gardens and much used by market gardeners for early market. A vigorous grower, of large size and uniformly white. When growing, leaves are bright green, tipped with white. Stalks and leaves blanch to clear white. A fine variety for immediate use but not recommended for keeping.

### **Winter Queen**

Dark Green

A short, thick and heavy variety with double the amount of heart of any other celery. Flavor is sweet and delicious. Leaves are light green and blanch to cream white. Market gardeners consider it the best keeping and most desirable winter celery.



*Golden Self Blanching Celery*

## CELERIAC

### Large Erfurt

120 days

Culture same as celery. Since the roots are the edible portion it requires no hilling. The turnip shaped root has flavor of celery and is splendid for stews, soups and salads, or boiled like parsnips. The Large Erfurt is the earliest variety, flesh is pure white, very tender and of finest quality.

## CHICORY

### Large Rooted

120 days

This variety is used as a substitute for coffee. Roots are cut in small pieces and dried, then roasted and ground. Leaves may be used for salad. The root of this variety is large, smooth, white.

### Witloof or French Endive

A popular winter salad, forms leaves like cos lettuce and can be eaten raw or boiled. Sow seed in the spring. In the fall, gather and store the roots in sand until winter when they may be forced, producing creamy white leaves.

## COLLARDS

### Cabbage Collards

Leaves form in large loose bunches, forming a soft head. It is claimed to be a cross between collards and cabbage. Quality is excellent, flavor same as cabbage and plant is as hardy as collards. Average height of plant, 1½ to 2 ft.

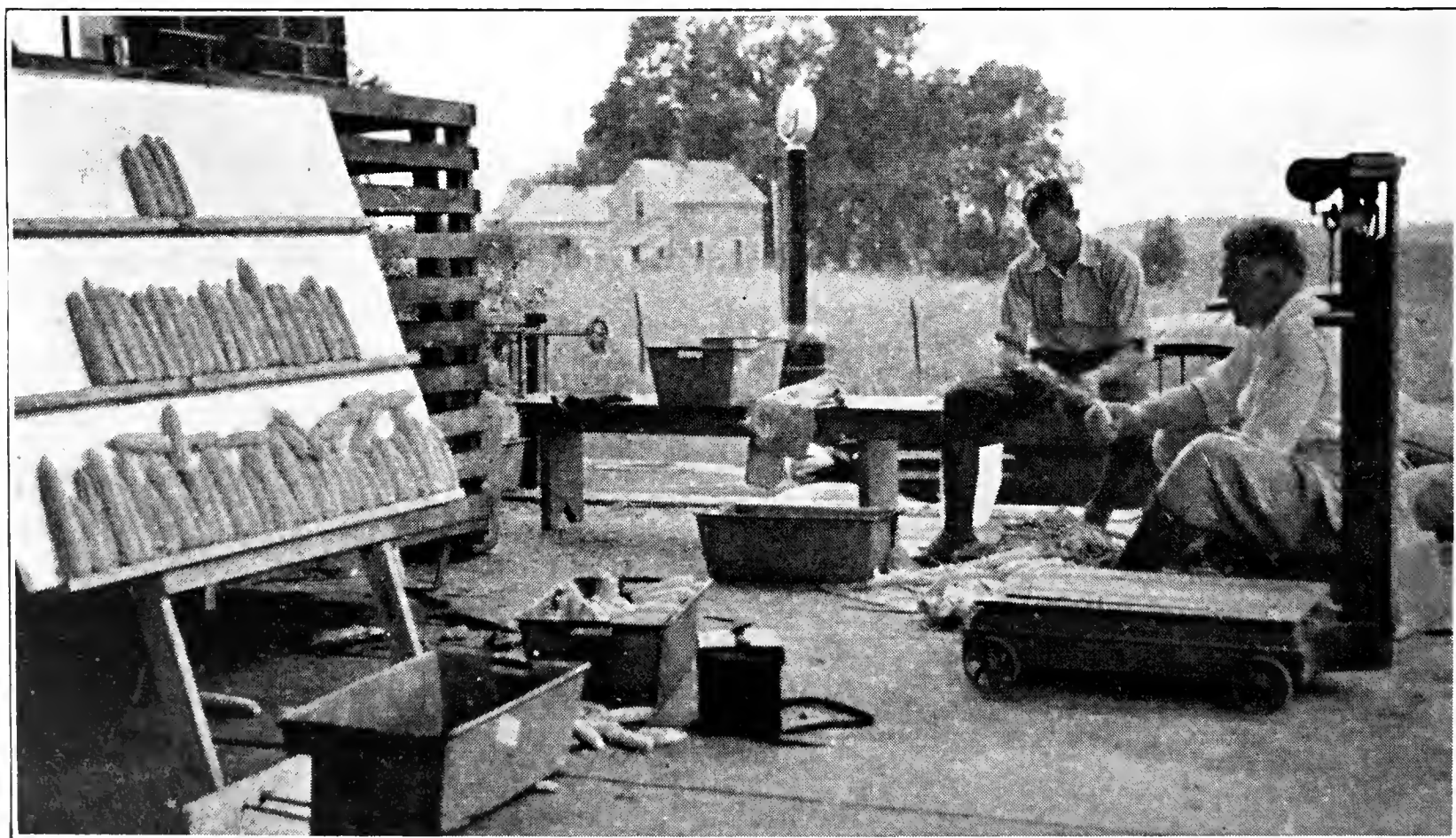
### True Georgia

80 days

A vigorous variety growing 2 to 3 feet tall, carrying a loose head of large succulent leaves, which are used for greens. A light frost will improve the flavor. Grown extensively in the South in place of cabbage.

## SWEET CORN

Since 1884 Northrup, King & Co. have specialized in sweet corn. Throughout the period all the seed corn offered by this firm has been grown under the personal direction of its own staff of experts. Nearly all the strains of standard varieties have been improved and several new varieties have been propagated. During the last 20 years a new and more effective corn breeding method has been developed involving selections from self fertilized lines of inbred strains. Northrup, King & Co. commenced an extensive corn breeding program using this method in 1922 as soon as its superiority had been demonstrated. Consequently, Northrup, King & Co. is one of the first seed houses to offer hybrids from inbred strains of sweet corn resulting from this modern method of corn breeding.



*Comparative yield and canning tests are made on Northrup, King & Co.'s strains of Sweet Corn.*



## SWEET CORN—Extra Early Varieties

### **Banting** 70 days

A very early yellow variety developed in Canada and competes in maturity with Golden Gem. Desirable for very early market garden trade and for sections with short growing season. Ears are small, 6 in. in length and 8 rowed. Kernels tender and of excellent quality. Stalks are short averaging 4 to 4½ ft.

### **Barden's Wonder Bantam** 85 days

An eight row yellow corn introduced by C. S. Clark & Sons. Ears are longer and slightly larger than Golden Bantam. Kernels are deep yellow, broad, tender and of good quality. The stalk is slightly taller than Golden Bantam.

### **Early Dow** 75 days

An early white variety used for market garden and home gardens. Ears thick, 6 to 7 in. long, carrying 12 rows. Stalk about 5 ft. tall and a vigorous grower.

### **Early Golden Sweet** 70 days

One of the earliest yellow varieties. Ears medium length 5½ to 6 in. with 12 rows of kernels. Stalk stands 3½ to 4 ft. and fairly productive. Useful because of its earliness.

### **Early Minnesota** 88 days

An early sort of excellent quality. Ears are long, with 8 to 10 rows of large white grains. A large producer and desirable for market, home and canning uses.

### **Extra Early Adams** 80 days

This is not a real sweet corn but is popular for table corn in northern sections and is especially desirable for roasting ears. Makes excellent fodder in hot, dry summer months.

### **Extra Early Golden Bantam** 76 days

This is a recombination of 15 inbred strains of Golden Bantam from our own breeding grounds. The strains used were inbred since 1922.

In our trial grounds this combination has been ready to eat approximately a week before ordinary Golden Bantam. The plants grow fully as tall and the strain comes into eating stage more uniformly than regular Bantam.

The quality, color and width of kernel is quite superior. "Extra Early" Golden Bantam is adapted especially to home gardens, where early eating corn is desired. It is also profitable to market gardeners. This recombination can be carried along by seed selection from the crop just as with any normal variety.

### **Extra Early White Cory** 75 days

A popular large eared sort. Stalks grow about 5 ft., each generally bearing two large, finely shaped ears. Ears are 6 to 7 in. long, 12-rowed. A market gardener's favorite for early market.

### **Golden Bantam Standard** 83 days

Plants 4½ to 5 ft. tall, very productive. Ears about 6 in. long with 8 rows of golden kernels, tender, sweet and of delicious flavor.

### **Golden Early Market (Gill's)** 72 days

An excellent extra early yellow variety introduced by Gill Bros. Adapted to home garden and market garden trade. Ears are 6 to 7 in. long, mostly 12 rows of kernels, which are golden yellow, tender, sweet and of good quality. Ears are heavy in diameter compared to length but are attractive due to the long husk. Plants are about 5 ft., strong and thrifty, and are very productive for such an early corn.

### **Golden Gem** 70 days

This variety was developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and is one of the earliest yellow varieties offered. It can be picked for eating two weeks earlier than Bantam. Plants and ears are rather small. Ears are yellow, carrying 8 rows.

### **Golden Giant** 90 days

This variety is a cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, combining the delicious buttery flavor of its yellow parent with the size and quality of its white parent. Stalks 4½ to 6 ft., producing two to three ears 7 to 9 in. long with 12 to 16 rows of deep kernels, orange in color. Heavy husk.

### **Golden Sunshine** 76 days

This is a cross between Golden Bantam and Early Market, a white variety. It is a week earlier than Bantam, plants are slightly smaller. Ears have 10 to 14 rows of creamy yellow kernels and are surprisingly large for an early variety.

### **Spanish Gold** 70 days

A new variety recently introduced by the Connecticut Experiment Station. Pure yellow, 12 rows, medium length ears. Ready for table two weeks earlier than Golden Bantam. Equal in earliness with Golden Gem but grows much larger plant and is more productive, being about equal to Golden Bantam in plant size and yield. It promises to be a popular variety.

### **Whipple's Early Yellow** 84 days

A second early variety having a large ear of much merit. This variety withstood the heat and drought conditions of 1936 better than any other open pollinated variety we had. It is a strong dependable grower. The kernel is medium shallow and the quality not as good as Golden Bantam but its dependability is of merit. The ears are 6 to 7½ in. with 12 to 14 rows of kernels which are light yellow in eating stage. Plant is 6 to 6½ ft. and vigorous.

## SWEET CORN—Second Early Varieties

### Burbank Bantam 87 days

A large sized Bantam running 10 to 14 rows. Ears are large, grain is medium shallow with a large cob. Ears about 6 in. long. Kernels are tender and of good quality. Popular for canning and market gardeners. Stalk is 5½ to 6 ft. and is a strong grower.

### Charlevoix 85 days

A second early yellow corn with ears larger than Golden Bantam. Ears are about 6½ to 7 in. long with 8 to 12 rows of kernels. Color is light yellow and quality is good. The stalk is 5½ to 6 ft. tall. A good yielder but does not stand adverse weather conditions well.

### Early Crosby 88 days

A popular white variety used mainly for canning purposes. Our selection was made for deeper grain and flavor. Ear is 6 to 7 in., carrying 12 to 14 rows of kernels. Plant averages 6 to 6½ ft. and is a strong grower and good producer.

### Early Evergreen 95 days

A very popular white kernel variety almost identical to Stowell's Evergreen, but 5 days earlier. Ears 8 in. long with 12 to 14 rows of deep-set, tender, sweet, white kernels.

### Golden Bantam Improved 10-14 rowed 84 days

Introduced by the Associated Seed Growers and is adapted to market garden and canning trade. Ears are 6 to 6½ in. long and carry 10 to 14 rows of kernels. These are golden yellow in color, tender, sweet and of good quality. Stalk is 5½ to 6 ft. and is a good producer under favorable weather conditions.

### Golden Sunrise 84 days

Developed by H. S. Mills and introduced by D. Landreth Seed Co. in 1931. A recent introduction that appears to have merit. Ears are 8 to 10 in. long and carry 12 to 14 rows of kernels. Color in eating stage is bright to orange yellow. Stalk is 7½ to 8 ft., straight and strong.

### Howling Mob 85 days

A good, second early white variety. A strong grower and a good producer. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long and carry 12 to 16 rows. Cob is large giving a heavy ear. Kernels are shallow and of fair to good quality. Stalk is 6 to 7 ft. and thrifty.

### Whipple's Early White 89 days

A very vigorous, strong growing second early white variety. Recommended for home garden and market garden use. Ears 7 to 8 in. carrying 14 to 18 rows of kernels, which are tender, sweet, and of good quality. The stalk is 6 to 7 ft., strong, vigorous.

## Late Varieties

### Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg 105 days

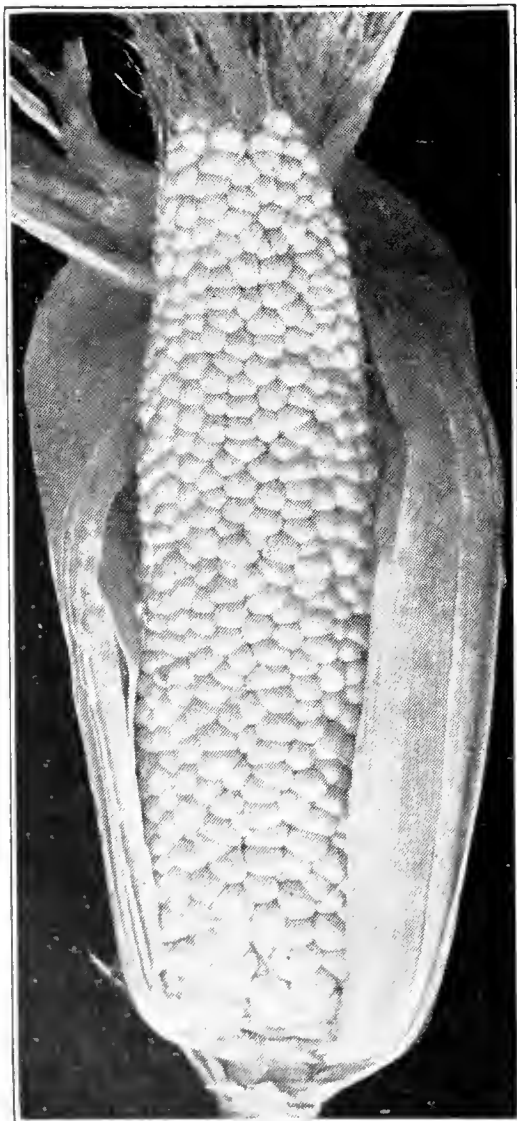
One of the best known and widely planted varieties. The ears average 8 to 9 in. in length, frequently three on a stalk. The white kernels are set irregularly on the cob so there are no rows. Cob is very small and the kernels have great depth. A standard late variety for home gardens, market gardens and commercial canners.

### Golden Colonel 92 days

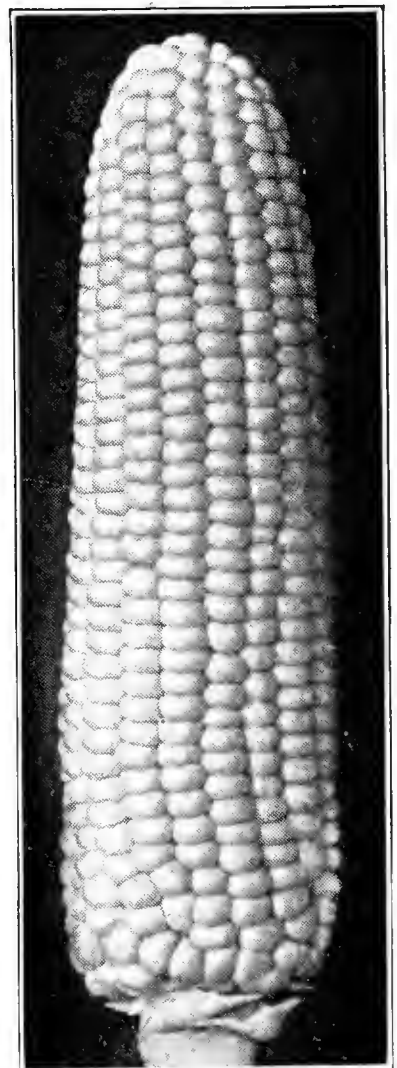
Introduced by the Associated Seed Growers. It is an improved Yellow Country Gentleman, being superior to Golden Cream in ear length and color. Ear and stalk growth are similar to Country Gentleman. The grain is narrow and is zig-zag or staggered on the ear.

### Golden Country Gentleman or Golden Cream 92 days

This is similar to Country Gentleman, with a light yellow or cream color to the grain. Ears are slightly shorter but grain is carried in the same manner.



*Country Gentleman*



*Stowell's Evergreen*

## SWEET CORN—Late Varieties—(Continued)

### Golden Evergreen 95 days

A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the buttery flavor of the former with the large ear of the later. Stalks grow 6 to 7 ft., bearing ears 7 to 8 in. long, with straight rows (12 to 14) of deliciously sweet, golden kernels.

### Improved Black Mexican 92 days

Many people consider this variety the sweetest and most delicious table corn grown. The ears are 8 in. long with 10 rows of kernels. At eating stage the kernels are bluish white, but when ripe they are a bluish black.

### Narrow Grained Evergreen 94 days

A selection from Stowell's Evergreen for a deep, narrow kernel. One of the best canning varieties. Ears are large, 7 to 8 in., carrying 18 to 24 rows of kernels which are deep narrow and of excellent quality. Plant averages 8 to 9 ft., very vigorous and a good yielder.

### Oregon Evergreen 101 days

Especially adapted to the West Coast. The strong, tightly fitting husk gives protection against the corn ear worm. Ears are 9 to 10 in. long with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Kernels are deep and in width are between Stowells and Narrow Grain Evergreen. Color is clear white. Stalk is 7 to 8 ft. and a strong thrifty grower.

### Stowell's Evergreen 100 days

This is the old standard variety for home gardens, market gardens and canners. Stalks 7 to 8 ft.; ears 8 in. long with 16 or more rows of the finest, sugary, white grains. Very productive.

### Truckers Favorite 104 days

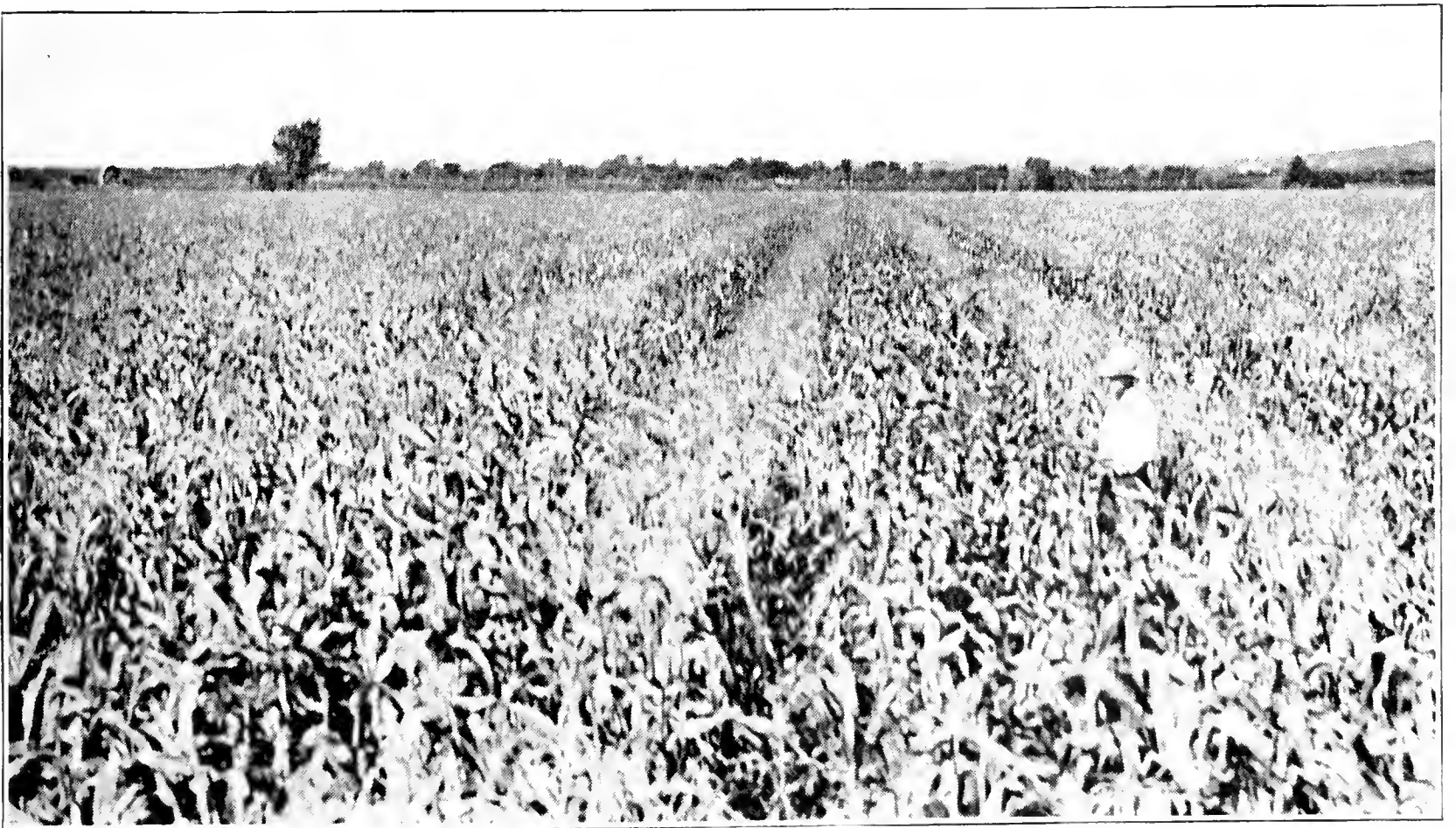
A hardy white corn used in the South. It is not as sweet as many varieties but it resists ear worm and does well in the South. Ears are 7 to 9 in. long and carry 12 to 16 rows of kernels. Stalk is 8 to 8½ ft. and a good grower.

## HYBRID SWEET CORN

Modern Corn breeding methods applied to Sweet Corn have made possible hybrids which are substantially superior to the ordinary varieties.

By this method, pure strains are developed by inbreeding and selection, covering several years. The first year after certain pairs of these inbreds are crossed, a greater vigor and uniformity results than with the old varieties. The second year after crossing, these advantages disappear. Therefore, in production of these inbred hybrids, the seed must be crossed at the same time the seed is grown to produce first generation hybrids.

Northrup, King & Co. is one of the first of the seedsmen to go into this type of breeding on a large scale, having started in 1922, using the general principles formerly worked out by the State and Federal experiment stations.



*A Northrup, King & Co. Hybrid Corn production field. Note tassels are left on every third row. The rows without tassels are from inbreds not related to the plants with the tassels.*



## HYBRID SWEET CORN—(Continued)

### Golden Cross Bantam 84 days

Developed by the Purdue Agricultural Experimental Station, and is about a week later than Golden Bantam. Considerably larger in both plant and ears than Bantam. Ears, however, are not the true Bantam type. They carry from ten to sixteen rows and are a lighter yellow color. It is resistant to Stewart's disease or bacterial wilt. It is becoming quite desirable for canning through the Central Corn belt, and for market use where a large ear type is desired.

### Kingscrot Canning Bantam 76 days

A hybrid bred especially for canning. A few days later than ordinary Bantam, but retaining its true eight row type. Ears and plants are somewhat larger than the variety. It has been yielding 25% more cut Corn per acre than the eight row variety and has been cutting about a third more cans of corn per ton of snapped corn.

### Kingscrot Ear Pack Bantam B-2 82 days

Developed and introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Especially bred for those packing corn on cob. We believe it is the best, most uniform, 8 row corn on the market today for this purpose. In our yield comparisons, made during 1936 in three different sections, this hybrid yielded 20% more ears per acre and 65% more ears suitable for packing in No. 2 tall and No. 313 cans than the normal 8 row Golden Bantam. Ears 5½ to 6½ in., 8 row, butter yellow in color. Cob slender and uniform. Ears uniform in diameter and maturity. Plant 5 to 6 ft., slightly taller than normal Golden Bantam, with an unusual tendency to produce a large second ear. Does well where Golden Bantam can be grown.

### Kingscrot Golden Bantam 73 days (Market Gardeners Strain)

This hybrid is our own development. It is from a week to ten days earlier than the ordinary Bantam strains, and has the true eight row Bantam ears. It is much more uniform in maturity and plant characters. Foli-

age is of darker green color, enabling it to resist drought better. It grows almost as tall as the variety and ears are nearly as large. Its quality is excellent and is a favorite with market gardeners who prefer the true eight row Bantam type. Gardeners usually pick the entire crop for market at one picking.

### Kingscrot 12 Row Bantam E-5 82 days

Developed and introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Bred as a companion to Golden Cross. It matures about a week earlier and has the same general ear characters. Ear length 6½ to 7½ in., mostly 12 rowed, desirable yellow color. In our tests, on a two years' basis, it has "cut" only slightly less than Golden Cross. Plant height about 6 ft. A good, vigorous grower. Very uniform. Especially desirable in sections with shorter growing seasons.

### Kingscrot 12 Row Ear Pack J-9 82 days

This is quite similar to Kingscrot 12 Row Bantam E-5 except that the ears are more uniform and have a more slender cob. This makes it more desirable for whole ear pack. We recommend this variety for those interested in packing 12 row whole ear corn as we feel it is the most uniform 12 row variety to date.

### Minhybrid 201 87 days

An 8 and 10 row Golden Bantam hybrid developed at the Minnesota Experiment Station. It produces about 80% 8 row ears and 20% 10 rowed. Ears 6 to 7 in.; color light yellow. Kernel and hull tender and quality considered as good as Golden Bantam. Plant 5½ to 6½ ft. A heavy producer in number of ears.

### Minhybrid 202 80 days

Another Golden Bantam hybrid developed at the Minnesota Experiment Station. Ears 5 to 6½ in., color deep butter yellow. About 80% of ears are 8 row with the balance running 10 row. Kernel medium deep and good quality, similar to Golden Bantam.

## SWEET CORN For Fodder

### Early Sweet Fodder

A mixture of early varieties of sweet corn which makes early and nutritious fodder. It is ready for feeding at a time when pastures are frequently short. Stalks grow about 5½ feet tall with plenty of ears.

### Evergreen Sweet Fodder

Our seed is of regular Evergreen Sweet Corn, not of high enough quality for producing the best table corn, but very satisfactory for fodders. Stalks 6 to 7 ft. tall with large sweet ears.

## CRESS or PEPPER GRASS

### Curled or Pepper

Crisp, pungent leaves, finely cut, dark green and ornamental in appearance. A dwarf, compact, fast growing variety. Splendid for garnishing.

### True Water Cress

A desirable salad and garnishing plant. Perennial. Must be grown on moist banks or in water covered soil.

## CUCUMBER

**Boston Pickling**

57 days

A fine cucumber for both pickling and slicing. 6 to 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick, slightly tapering, dark green, black spined.

**Chicago or Westerfield Pickling**

58 days. Its name derived from its popularity with large Chicago pickling concerns. A small early variety, uniform in size and shape, and very productive. Fruit 7 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Green with prominent black spines. Tapers slightly toward each end.

**Clark's Special**

63 days

An outstanding variety for shipping and market gardener's use, holding color and firmness well. Fruits 8 to 10 in. long, 2½ in. diameter, tapered to both ends. Short seeder. Color dark green, white spine.

**Davis Perfect**

65 days

A popular variety. Size 9 to 11 in. long and 2½ in. thick. Slight taper towards each end. Deep dark green with white spines. Solid flesh, of excellent quality and very thick. Small seed cavity. A valuable slicing and pickling variety.

**Early Fortune**

65 days

An excellent table sort and grown extensively by market gardeners. Disease resistant. Vigorous plants produce a large crop of dark green cucumbers which ship well. Retains its deep green color longer than most sorts. White spined. 8 to 9 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Slightly tapered. Crisp flesh, small seed cavity.

**Early Frame or Short Green**

58 days

An old-time popular pickling variety. Medium large size, square ended, black spined. Excellent for slicing and pickling. Recommended for home gardens and shipping to nearby markets.

**Early Green Cluster**

55 days

A fine pickling variety—also desirable for early slicing. Fruits borne in twos and threes. Short (5½ in. by 2¾ in.) thick, pale green, cylindrical and full at both ends. Black spined.

**Improved Arlington White Spine**

65 days. An attractive long, dark green variety, 7 to 8 in. long, slim and symmetrical. Flesh is crisp, solid and tender with few seeds. A heavy yielder.

**Japanese Climbing**

60 days

This variety is a real climber and can be grown on pole or trellis. A black spine sort, quite resistant to disease and insects. May be used for pickling or slicing. Fruits 9 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Fine quality.

**Klondike**

64 days

An excellent white spine strain with dark green skin. 7 to 8 in. long and 2½ in. thick. Cylindrical. Hardy and productive. Good for slicing and pickling.

**Lemon**

64 days

Fruits 3½ in. long, nearly round. Deep lemon yellow, black spined. Superior quality for slicing and pickling. Very prolific.

**Longfellow**

72 days

A variety suited to outdoor or greenhouse culture. Fruits 11 in. to 14 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Extremely dark green over entire surface and holds its color after picking. White spined. Requires quite rich soil.

**Long Green**

70 days

A medium late, black spined, slicing variety, and very good for pickling. Fruits 10 to 15 in. long, somewhat slender, dark green, with spines distributed quite uniformly over the surface. One of the most popular and widely used sorts.



*Early Fortune Cucumber. An Excellent Table Variety.*

## CUCUMBER (Continued)

### National Pickling 54 days

Developed under the direction of the National Pickle Packers' Association at the Michigan State College of Agriculture. An excellent variety, especially for those interested in small fancy pickles. The vines are strong and are prolific yielders. The leaf is medium large, covering the fruit well. The fruit is short, 5½ to 6 in., blunt ended but not blocky. It is dark green in color and has black spines.

### N. K. & Co. Pickle 58 days

A black spine, pickling variety that is slightly slimmer and shorter than Chicago. The leaf is medium small but covers well. The vine is thrifty and vigorous. Fruits are 6 to 6½ in. long, ends slightly pointed.

### Snow's Pickling 54 days

A popular, standard variety that has been well tested. The National Pickling variety was selected from Snow's Pickling. The appearance is quite similar.

### Straight-8 63 days

An excellent white spine, slicing variety developed and introduced by Ferry-Morse. It was awarded the All-American Gold Medal in 1935. Desirable for shipping, market garden or home garden trade. The fruit is 8 to 9 in. long and 1½ in. thick. Ends are rounded. It is very symmetrical, not tapering from either end. The color is dark green in the shipping stage. Plants quite vigorous.

### Stays Green 60 days

A splendid variety of quite recent introduction. 7 to 8 in. long, 2½ in. thick. Glossy

dark green, white spined, cylindrical. Retains its color a long time. Young fruit fine for pickling. Mature fruit adapted, in shape and size, to packing and shipping.

### West Indian Gherkin 60 days

A species distinct from cucumber, and used for pickling exclusively. The fruits are oval, 2 to 3 in. in length and covered with spines. Pale green. Uniform in size. Should be pickled when young.

### White Spine Improved 60 days

One of the earliest and most prolific of the white spine cucumbers, adapted to both slicing and pickling. Fruits 7 to 9 in. long, 2½ in. in diameter. Dark green. Fruits for pickling may be gathered in 48 days. Bears continuously up to frost. Profitable for market gardens and especially fine for home gardens.

### Woodruff's Hybrid 63 days

Similar to Clark's Special.

### White Wonder 58 days

A pure white cucumber of fine quality, white at all stages. Medium late. The fruit is 7 in. long and 2½ in. thick, ends square and blocky. A novelty with real merit. Flesh is firm, crisp, tender and of delightful flavor. White spined.

### The Vaughan

A long white spine variety with darker green color, more uniform in shape and size, thinner and more prolific. Fruits 10 to 12 in. long. Excellent for forcing and for outdoor culture. A good shipper.

## EGG PLANT

### Black Beauty 120 days

An early market variety. Color, jet black. Nearly round in shape, average weight 2 to 3 lbs. 4 to 6 fruits on a plant. Plants 24 to 30 in. tall.

### New York Spineless 130 days

This is a leading sort for home gardens and market. Fruits oblong, 4 to 6 on a plant, beautiful rich purple in color. Plants 30 to 33 in. tall.

## ENDIVE

### Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarolle

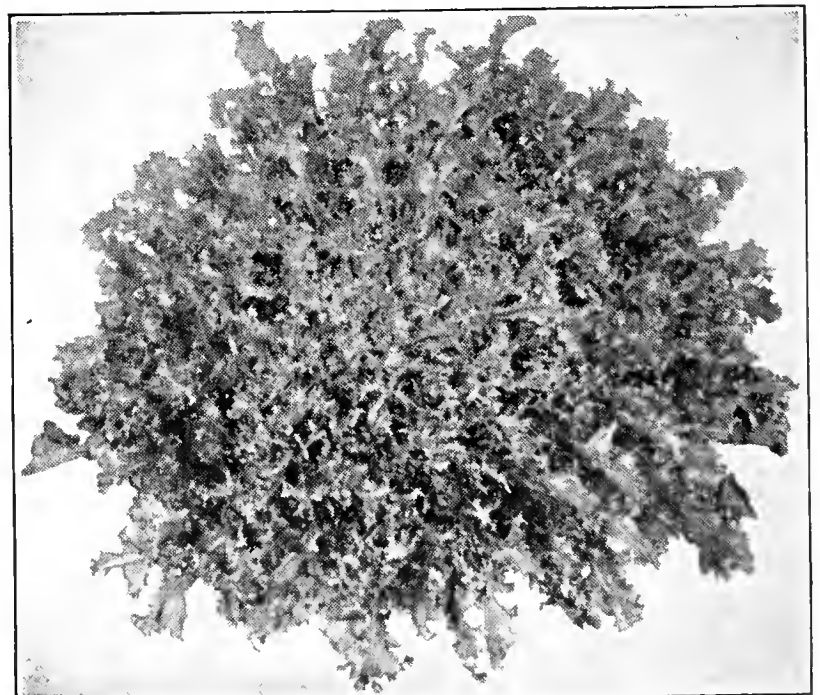
Leaves large and broad. Well-rounded heads often measure 12 in. across. Easily blanched. Compact head. A salad favorite.

### Green Curled, White Ribbed

Beautiful dark green, curly leaves are finely cut, giving the plant a feathery effect. Sturdy growth, producing circular plants often measuring 15 or more in. in diameter. Requires good rich soil. Rich green in color, blanching to creamy white.

### White Curled

A very beautiful variety with leaves finely curled or mossed, light green in color. Blanching easily. Has a delicious, crisp flavor. Used extensively for decoration as well as for salad.



*Green Curled Endive*



## FENNEL

### Finocchio or Florence

An annual, low-growing, thick set, bulb-like plant. The lower leaves resemble celery. The upper leaves resemble carrot tops. Only the sweet flavored lower leaves are eaten, either cooked or raw.

## KALE or BORECOLE

A Non-Heading Variety of the Cabbage Family—For Greens

### Dwarf Green Curled

Very hardy, productive variety of excellent flavor. Low-growing, compact plants with finely curled, deep yellowish green foliage.

### Siberian or Sprouts

A vigorous growing variety of low spreading habit. Grayish green leaves which are only slightly curled at the edges. Extremely hardy. Extensively grown for greens.

This group includes all the popular varieties such as Dish Cloth, Orange, Dipper, Sugar Trough, Calabash, Nest Egg, etc. Gourds are ornamentals but also have some utility value and are especially attractive to children. We carry stocks in named varieties. Also in a mixture.

## GOURDS

### Tall Green Curled

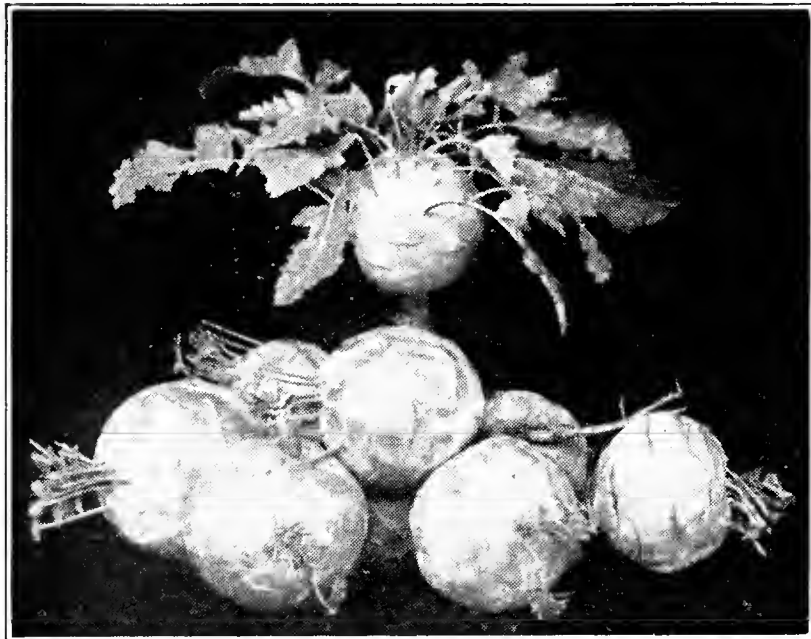
Grows about 2 feet high with an abundance of dark yellowish-green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. Quite hardy.

### Thousand Head (Jersey Kale)

A very productive variety, grown much for stock and chicken feed. Tall plants, sometimes 6 ft., bearing an abundance of deep green, thick, smooth leaves.

## KOHL RABI

A member of the Cabbage family with an edible, turnip-like bulb growing above ground. More delicate in flavor than turnips.



*Early White Vienna Kohl Rabi*

### Early Purple Vienna

Small plants with purple-stained, dark green leaves. Flattened globe-shape bulbs, which should be eaten when about 2 in. in diameter. Skin purple. Flesh white, mild, crisp and tender.

### Early White Vienna

White bulbs, tinged with green. Small leaves. Tops 8 to 10 in. long. Flesh white, of delicate flavor. A desirable sort for forcing. Eat bulbs when about 2 in. in diameter.

## LEEK

### Large American Flag

Quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, 2 in. through and 10 in. long. They blanch beautifully white and are of mild flavor. The Leek is closely allied to the onion, but milder in flavor. Used mainly in flavoring soups.

## LETTUCE Heading Varieties

Lettuce is one of the garden seed items most in demand, and our assortment of varieties enables us to fill the requirements of dealers who sell to market gardeners as well as to home gardeners. The days to maturity refer to the number of days required, from planting in the open ground, to produce heads or loose leaf clusters of satisfactory size for table use—Minnesota weather the basis of maturity comparisons.

### Big Boston 75 days

White Seed. This variety is of the "butter head" type. A standard market garden and shipping sort. Large, round heads; tender, crisp. Few outer leaves, tinged with brown. Heart is a light golden yellow color.

### California Cream Butter 75 days

Black Seed. Forms a large, round, solid head of buttery flavor. Bright leaves spotted with brown. Desirable for cool season culture. Popular with market gardeners.

ted with brown. Desirable for cool season culture. Popular with market gardeners.

### Iceberg (White Seed) 80 days

For local market gardeners and home gardeners. Conical shaped heads of medium size, tightly folded and blanching to beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, tinged with brown and crinkled, folding up closely around the head. Not suited to long distance shipping.



*A Field of Black Seeded Simpson Lettuce Growing for Seed*

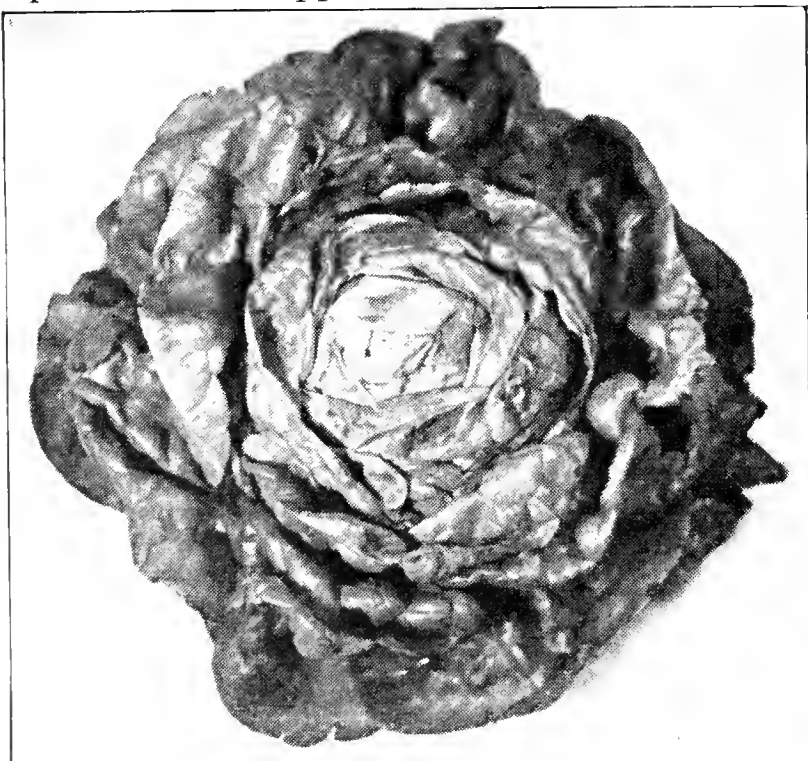
## LETTUCE—Heading Varieties—(Continued)

### **Improved Hanson Head** 80 days

White Seed. This is a perfect table lettuce of fine texture and having a sweet and rich flavor even to the outer leaves. Widely used in all parts of the country as it withstands extremes of weather better than other varieties. Large plant with broad, thick, frilled, light yellowish-green leaves, and hard cabbage-like head.

### **New York No. 12** 75 days

An early strain of the New York type which withstands heat better and is more adapted for summer growing. While somewhat lighter in color and more ribby, it is popular with shippers.



*Big Boston Lettuce*

### **New York No. 515** 74 days

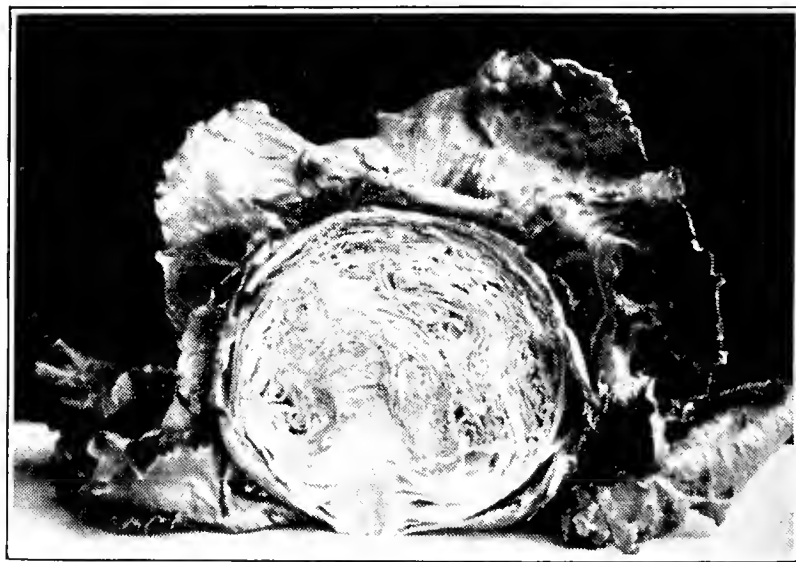
An improved type of New York No. 12. The heads are more conical in shape. The frame is medium to large and the leaves overlap nicely. In our trials it was the most sure heading of the New York types.

### **New York, Wonderful, Los Angeles Market** 80 days

A large heading variety, frequently weighing 2 to 3 lbs. Outer leaves large and crumpled. Blanched heart, creamy, crisp, tender, free from bitterness. The most popular shipping lettuce grown in this country.

### **Salamander** 72 days

Black Seed. Forms large, light green, compact round head with white heart; tender, crisp, slow to run to seed, withstands heat. Popular with market gardeners. Also known as Black Seeded Tennis Ball.



*New York, Wonderful, Los Angeles Market*

## Loose Leaf Varieties

### **Black Seeded Simpson** 40 days

A nationally popular variety. It is light green colored, with inner leaves almost white. Good for spring and early summer culture. Large growth, excellent quality.

### **Chicken** (for feeding chickens)

A very hardy, rapid growing sort. Produces flower stalks early. Furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period. The largest lettuce plant but lacks in eating quality.



## LETTUCE—Loose Leaf Varieties—(Continued)

### Early Curled Simpson 40 days

White seed. Especially popular in home gardens. Large compact plant, light lustrous green broad leaves, frilled. Crisp, sweet and excellent for salads.

### Grand Rapids 45 days

Black seed. One of the most popular non-heading varieties. Curled, crisp, light green

leaves are especially tender and sweet when grown under glass. Early, disease resistant.

### Prizehead (Reddish Leaves) 45 days

White Seed. An early, very rapid grower. Very popular for home gardens. Curly, non-heading, crisp, medium size with bronze on edges of outer leaves, inner leaves wholly green.

## ROMAINE, COS or CELERY LETTUCE

### Paris White Cos

60 days

White seed. A strong grower and very productive, with long, shell shaped, medium green leaves of most excellent quality. A self-folder, but when plant is over half grown it is best to tie it up with string so that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white. Head 8 to 9 in. high, long loaf shaped.

## MUSKMELON

The number of days after each variety refers to the period required to ripen fruit, from seed planted in the open ground.

### Green Fleshed Varieties

#### Delicious Gold Lined 90 days

One of the sweetest and most delicious green fleshed melons of the Rocky Ford type. Oval in shape, covered with heavy grayish netting. Seed cavity small, flesh thick and firm.

#### Extra Early Knight 82 days

A very early green fleshed variety. Fruits are small, 1½ to 2 lbs., oval in shape, well netted, very little or no ribs showing. Flesh is sweet, spicy and of good quality. The vines are vigorous and very productive.

#### Extra Early Citron or Early Nutmeg

88 days. Fruits are rather heavily ribbed and netted, small size and almost round. Very prolific and desirable for home gardens. Size 5 in. by 5 in., weight 2½ to 3 lbs.

#### Extra Early Hackensack 82 days

A very popular and profitable home garden variety, but not adapted to shipping. Somewhat flat in shape, 6 in. deep and 7 in. in diameter. Distinctly ribbed, partially netted. Flesh very sweet and spicy.

### Orange or Salmon Fleshed Varieties

#### Banana 94 days

A long variety tapering at both ends. Skin is lemon colored when mature. Pink flesh, delicious eating quality. Size 14x4 in. Weight 5 to 7 lbs.

#### Bender's Surprise 87 days

A large size melon weighing 7 to 8 lbs. Round shaped, slightly ribbed with coarse netting. Flesh very thick and sweet. An excellent home garden and shipping variety, growing well in almost all sections.

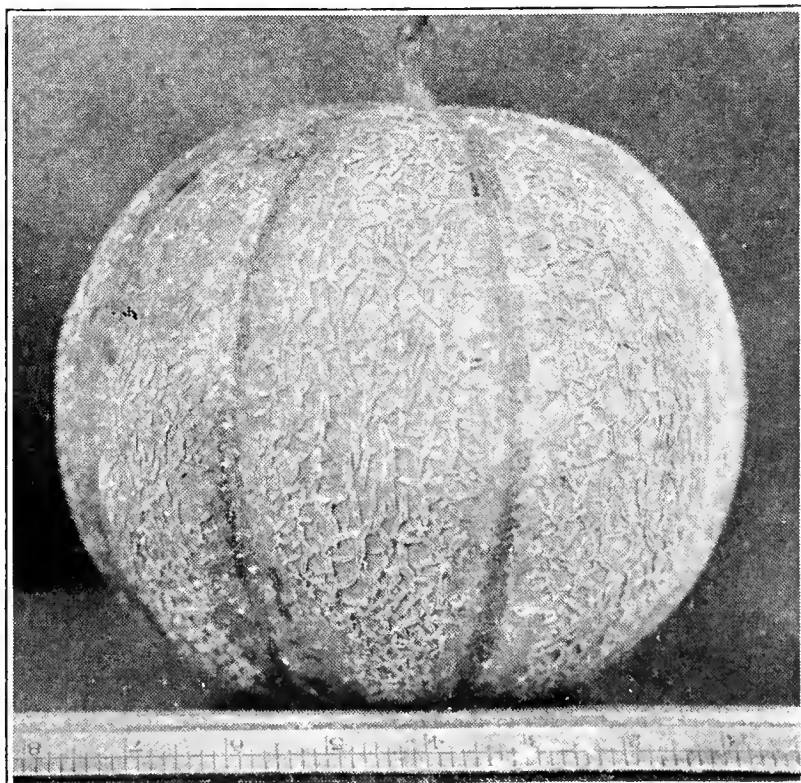
#### Early Sunrise 84 days

A very early melon of the Bender's Surprise group. It appears to have real merit. Fruits weigh 5 to 6 lbs., fairly well netted, slightly flattened on both ends. Flesh is orange, excellent quality and flavor. Vine is vigorous and productive.

#### Emerald Gem 85 days

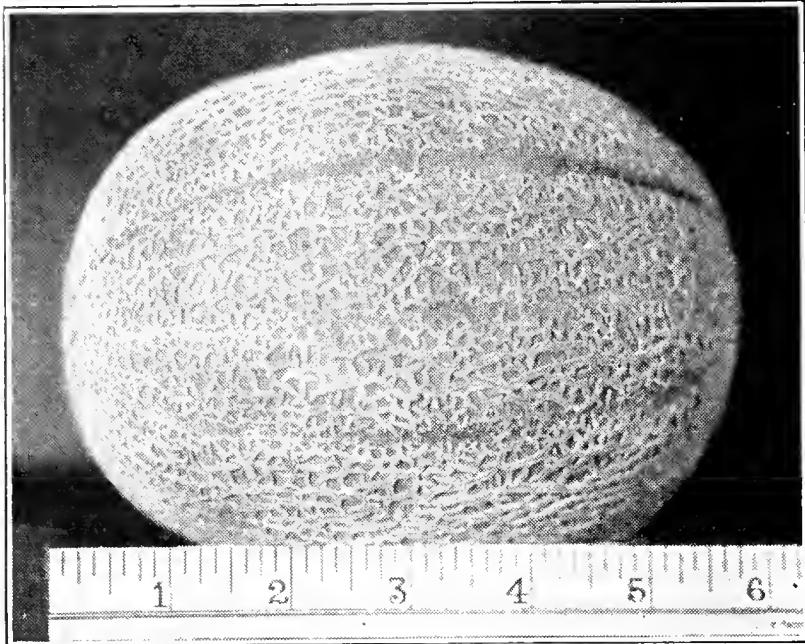
A standard early variety for home garden. Small and globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, netted, orange flesh, deep emerald green line under the skin. Size 4 by

5 in., weight about 2 lbs. Should be picked when the skin is still green. Very sweet and spicy.



*Bender's Surprise*

## Orange or Salmon Fleshed Varieties (Continued)



*Hale's Best Muskmelon*

### **Extra Early Osage** 87 days

A home garden and nearby market variety. 6 to 7 in. long, almost round, slightly ribbed, thin netting. Thick flesh, fine grained and very sweet.

### **Golden Champlain** 80 days

This is an extra early melon of very good quality. Of medium size, ribbed and with a pronounced netting. The flesh is deep, very sweet and melting. Plant is vigorous, setting melons even under adverse conditions.

### **Hale's Best** 86 days

An early melon with very thick orange flesh of sweet flavor. Broad oval fruits 6½ in. by 5½ in.; indistinct ribbing, heavy netting. Extensively planted in California and other southwestern growing sections, for early shipping.

### **Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo** 90 days

An ideal shipper and desirable midseason melon for home market gardeners. Medium sized, vigorous and productive. Fruits nearly round, 5 in. in diameter, slightly ribbed, netted densely, small seed cavity. Flesh is thick, firm and of delicious flavor.

### **Milwaukee Market** 87 days

A medium large variety, 7½ by 6½ in. weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Very attractive in appearance and delicious in flavor. Nearly

round, slightly ribbed. Rind is hard, making it an ideal shipper.

### **Osage or Miller's Cream** 92 days

Fruit of medium size oval 6 to 8 in. long and 5 to 6½ in. in diameter. Dark green skin sparsely netted and ribbed. Thick salmon flesh fine grained and of rich spicy flavor. A home garden variety or for local markets.

### **Paul Rose or Petoskey** 90 days

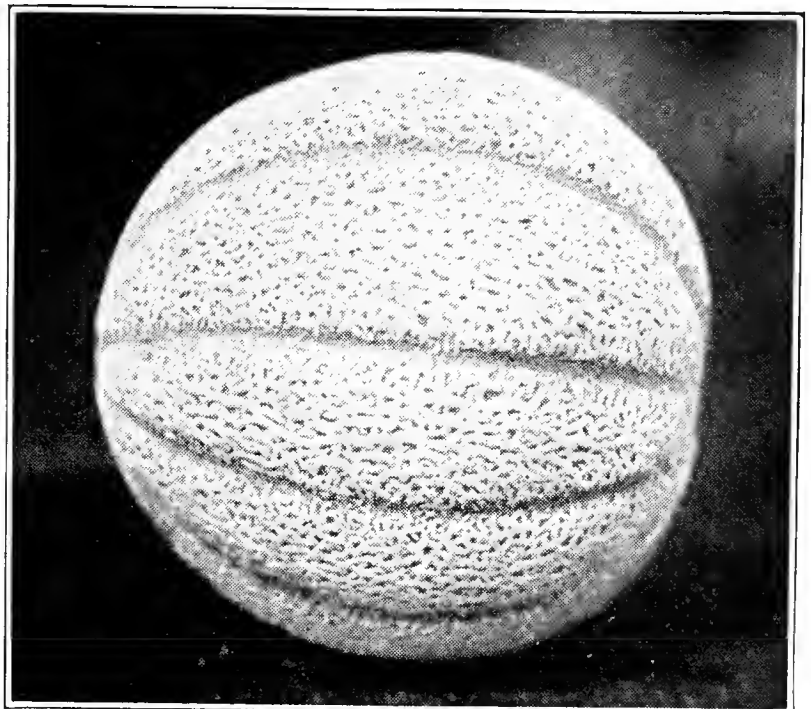
Similar to Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo.

### **Pollock Ten-Twenty-Five** 90 days

A Rocky Ford type early vigorous and of highest quality. Flesh golden at the center and shading to green at the rind. Fruits broad oval about 5½ in. long and 4½ in. in diameter. No ribbing. Thickly covered with netting. A splendid shipping and market garden sort.

### **Rocky Ford Orange Flesh**

Identical with Hale's Best.



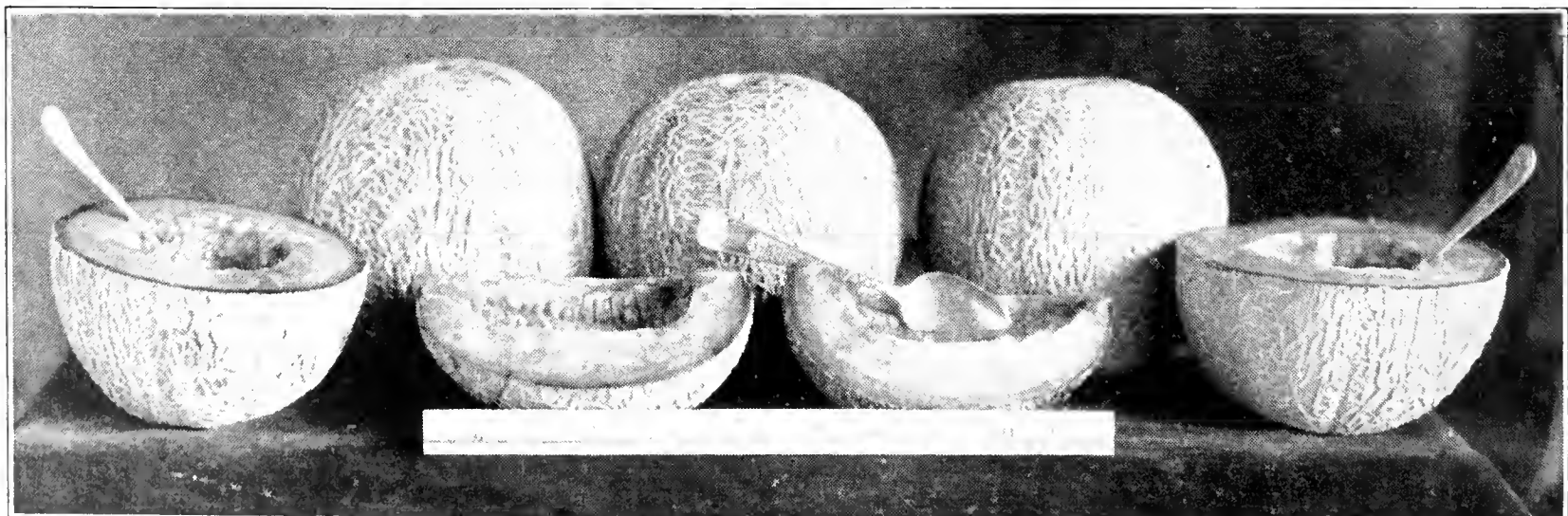
*Hoodoo or Hearts of Gold*

### **Sugar Rock, Honey Rock** 90 days

A new variety which is extremely productive, beautiful in appearance and a fine shipper. Medium early. Practically round, 5x5½ in., weighing 2½ to 3 lbs. Heavily netted with slight ribbing. Deliciously sweet.

### **Tip Top**

Identical with Bender's Surprise.



*Honey Rock Muskmelon*

## CASSABAS or WINTER MELONS

### **Golden Beauty** 110 days

Extensively grown in California for local trade and shipment. Requires southern conditions for most satisfactory growth. Large round fruits, 6 to 8 in. in diameter. Tough, wrinkled skin of golden yellow. Flesh white, thick, juicy and sweet. A good keeper.

### **Honey Dew—Green** 105 days

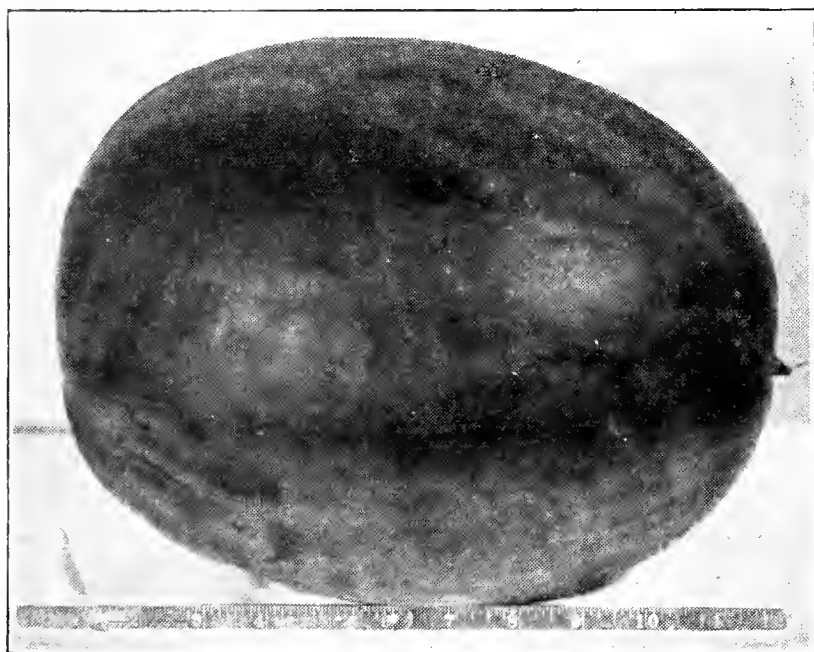
Fruits round to oval with smooth nearly white skin. 7 to 8 in. long and 6 in. in diameter. Flesh thick and of light emerald

green when picked but turns creamy yellow after several days of storage. Requires a long warm growing season. Pick when brown lines begin to show running from the stem outwards on the skin and brown specks appear.

### **Honey Dew—Salmon or Pink** 105 days

A cross between a cantaloupe and a cassaba. Oval-shaped fruit. Skin is smooth and dull white when ripe. Rind is thin but tough. The flesh is thick and of rich orange color, sweet and delicious.

## WATERMELON



*Angelino*

### **Angelino, Black Seed (Red Flesh)**

A very popular melon for home and market gardens. Fruits medium large, averaging about 20 lbs., nearly round shape with thin, dark green, tough rind, making it a good shipper. Flesh bright red, firm and of excellent quality.

### **Chilian Black Seed (Red Flesh)**

Another splendid melon for home and market gardens. Fruits medium small, round, skin deep green, faintly mottled and striped with lighter shade. Flesh is crisp, fine grained and very sweet.

### **Citron for Preserves (Red Seeded)**

Round fruits, 10 in. in diameter, skin medium green streaked with dark green. Flesh firm and white, unfit to eat in raw state.

### **Coles Early or Harris Early** 80 days

An excellent variety for home use and nearby market. Fruit 12 in. long and 11 in. in diameter. Very productive and of finest quality. Green rind striped with a lighter shade. Flesh bright red. Because of the thin brittle rind, it is not a good long-distance shipper. Black seed.

### **Florida Favorite** 85 days

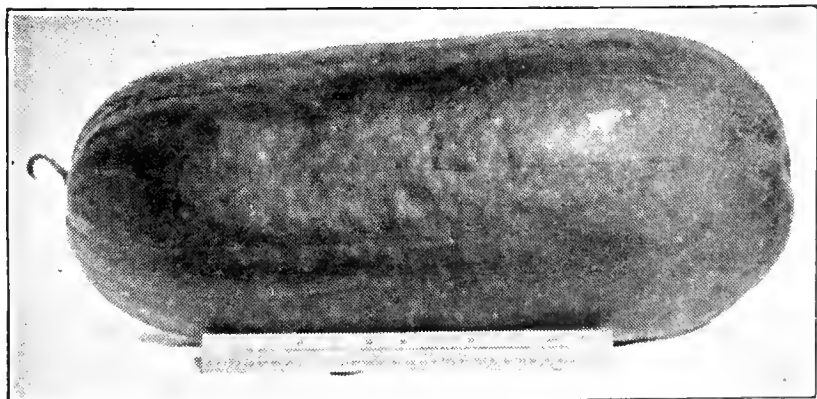
A vigorous, productive plant producing large long fruits, dark green in color with irregular mottled stripings of a lighter shade. White seeded. Deep red, sweet flesh of excellent quality. Thin rind but stands up well. Size 16x10 in.

### **Georgia Rattlesnake (Gypsy)** 90 days

An old Southern favorite, excellent shipper. A large, long melon, yellowish-green with stripes of very dark green. Rind is very tough. Rich scarlet red flesh. Seeds light cream with dark brown tips. Weight 30 lbs. Size 18x12 in.

### **Golden Honey** 90 days

A leader among the yellow-fleshed varieties. Oblong in shape, weight about 20 lbs. Rind is dark green with darker green stripes. Flesh is bright golden color and of excellent flavor. Size 14x12 in. Seeds white with black tips.



*Kleckey's Sweets, Improved*

### **Halbert's Honey** 85 days

Large, handsome fruits, 18 to 20 in. in length, 12 in. in diameter. Skin is deep green showing fine veins. Weight about 35 lbs. Flesh is a beautiful crimson extending to within half inch of rind. Vines vigorous in growth and prolific in production. Seed white with black tips.



## WATERMELON (Continued)

### Ice Cream or Peerless 90 days

A white seeded, early variety, adapted to home gardens. Rind is very thin and medium green in color. Flesh rich scarlet and sweet. Size 16x19 in. Best for home and market gardeners.

### Irish Grey 90 days

A white seeded, extra hard shell variety, 18 in. long and 11 in. thick. The skin is a mottled greenish-gray. Flesh is red, crisp, sweet and free from stringiness. Fruits are large and oblong in shape. Average weight 35 lbs. A very fine shipping melon.

### Kleckley's Sweets, Improved 85 days

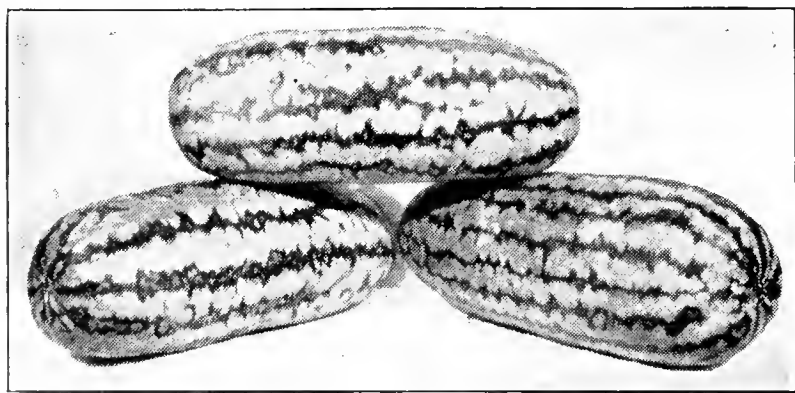
A large melon with tough rind, dark bluish-green skin and delicious sweet flesh. Oblong in shape, 22 in. long and 12 in. in diameter; weight 40 to 50 lbs. Flesh bright scarlet, with no stringiness. White seeds.

### Klondike 85 days

A variety grown mostly in the West for local markets and shipping moderate distances. Fruits oblong, 16x10 in., weight 25 lbs. The flesh is deep red and the rind dark green. Seeds are small and in color are mixed black and white. Flesh very firm, melting and sweet.

### Kolb's Gem 90 days

Very large, slightly oval, striped with light and dark green. Rind very hard and tough. Flesh bright red, solid, coarse grained but tender and sweet. Size 14x10 in. Black seeded.



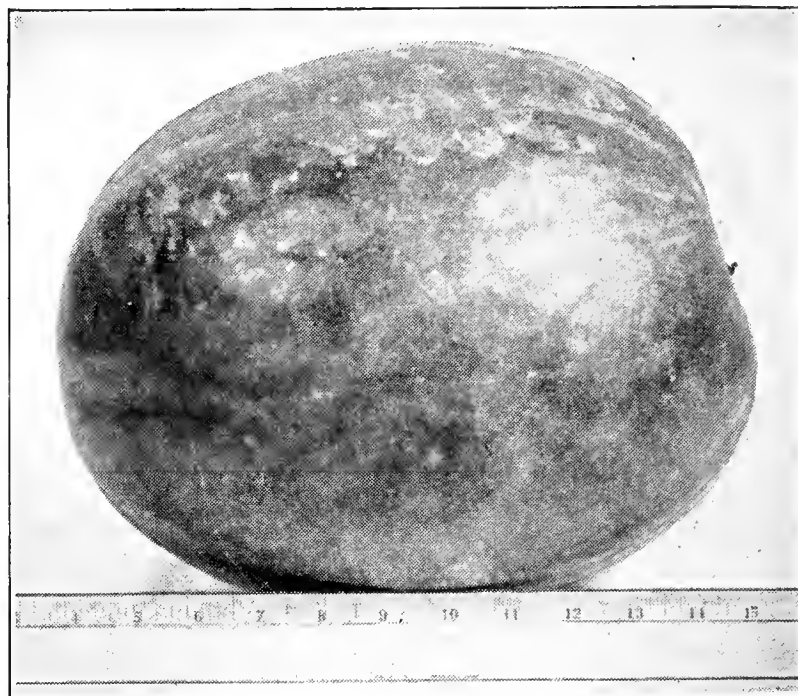
*Georgia Rattlesnake*

### Long Light Icing 90 days

The skin of this melon is light green but its mottled markings make it appear gray. Flesh is deep red in color and of very fine quality. Fruits large, oblong. Seeds white.

### Northern Sweet 75 days

A recent introduction from Russia by the Minnesota Experiment Station. It is one of the earliest melons we know of and has been matured as far north as Winnipeg, Canada. Fruit is small, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Rind is dark green with a lighter stripe. Flesh is beautiful red, crisp, sweet and very excellent. Seed is light brown and small.



*Chilean*

### Phinney's Early 80 days

A very early variety producing an abundant crop of medium sized, oblong fruits. Rind thin and smooth. Flesh pink, tender and of very good quality. Skin mottled with various shades of green.

### Round Light Icing 90 days

Seed creamy white. Fruit nearly round, greenish-white marbled with light green veins. Excellent for home gardens but because of its thin skin it is not a good shipper. Medium large fruits; flesh bright light red. Size 14x10 in.

### Stone Mountain 90 days

A large, nearly round melon, somewhat blunt at the ends. Dark green skin, with faintly indicated broad ribs. Flesh bright scarlet and exceptionally sweet. Very few seeds, giving the impression it is all heart. Recently originated in Georgia and named after the famous Stone Mountain. Average weight 35 lbs. A fine variety for home gardens in the South and can be grown quite successfully in the North. Large shipments are sent into the North from the Gulf states. Seeds white, with black tips.

### Striped Klondike

A selection from Klondike for fruit that are striped like the old Georgia Rattlesnake. Fruit is about the same size. The flesh color and quality is the same as Klondike. A popular variety on the West Coast and Northwestern states.

### Sweetheart 90 days

Large fruits, round to slightly oblong, with blocky ends. Skin light green with fine darker veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Black seeds. A good keeper and shipper. Size 15x10 in.

## MUSKMELON

### Thurmond Gray

90 days

A wilt-resistant and sunproof melon, producing large fruits weighing about 38 lbs. Skin is light green, slightly mottled. Flesh is bright red, finely flavored, solid and sweet. Its shape is long and thick. Brown seeds. Rind is very tough and stands shipping well.

### Tom Watson

90 days

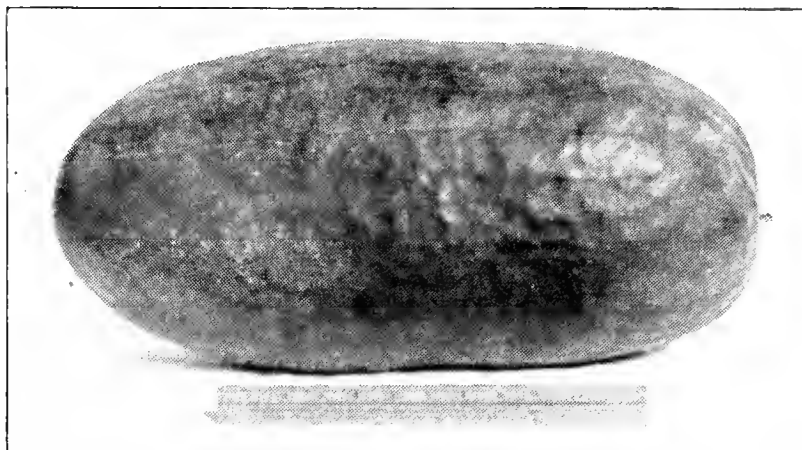
Considered by many to be the peer of shipping melons. Oblong in shape, averaging 20 in. long by 10 to 12 in. in diameter and weighing 35 to 40 lbs. The skin is deep green. Flesh is red and the seeds brown. The rind is tough and elastic and keeps the flesh in good condition some time after picking.

### Winter Queen

100 days

A new melon that is adapted to all sections of the country. Fruits of medium size, round and pale yellow when ripe. Flesh is bright red and sweet as honey. A heavy pro-

ducer and good keeper. Black seeds. Fruits harvested from field before frost and stored in cool cellar will usually keep until Christmas.



*Tom Watson*

### Wonder Melon

Same as Kleckley's Sweets Improved.

## MUSTARD

### Florida Broad Leaf

A vigorous, large leaf variety that grows fast but stands longer than most varieties before bolting to seed. The leaves are large, yellowish-green in color; nearly smooth without fringing. The mid rib is a lighter shade of green.

### Fordhook Fancy

Not as large as Southern Giant Curled. The leaves are more fringed and crumpled. A very attractive variety and excellent in quality. The growth habit is upright.

### Large Smooth Leaved

Large broad oval leaves of deep green color with a white mid-rib. A vigorous variety.

### Mustard-Spinach, Tendergreen

A mild-flavored, oriental type of mustard.

Foliage may be used for greens when plant is quite young and until it is quite fully matured. Prepared for the table same as spinach or turnip greens. Quick growing with long, broad, fairly smooth leaves.

### Southern Giant Curled

Large yellowish-green leaves, much crumpled on the edges. Popular in the South for Fall planting. Leaves 5 in. long, 3 in. wide. Tender, pungent.

### White

This variety goes to seed too quickly to permit using the leaves for greens. The white seeds are much used in pickling. When mixed with "brown" mustard seed and ground, the commercial medicinal or table mustard is produced.

## OKRA or GUMBO

### Extra Early Dwarf Green

This plant grows about 2 feet high with many branches. The large green, tender pods are thickly set on the plant. Pods 5 to 7 in. long.

### Mammoth Long Green Podded (Perkins)

A very large plant, growing 3 to 4 ft. high

in the South, and covered with deep dark green pods frequently 7 to 8 in. long, ribbed and tapered.

### White Velvet

A standard variety in the South for home gardens and market. Pods are round, smooth, free from ridges, not prickly to touch, and greenish white in color. Plants 3 ft. high, pods 6 to 7 in. long, tapered.

## ONION—Red Varieties

### Bermuda Red, Genuine Imported

Very early and semi-flat. Color not red but dashed with red on a straw colored ground. Mild flavor.

### Large Red Wethersfield

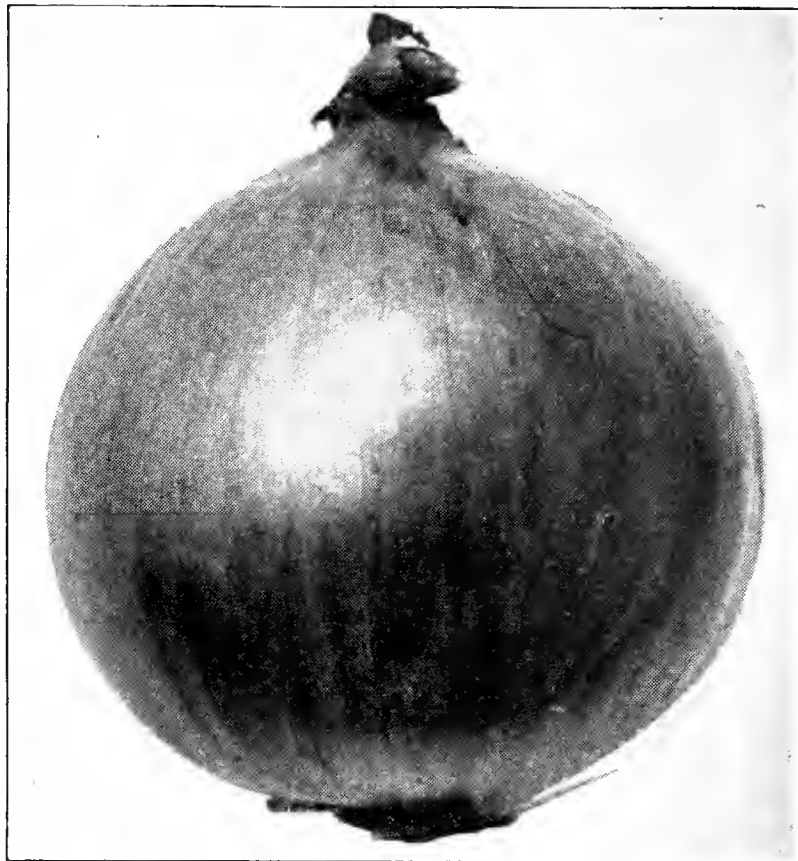
Broad, deep, flat bulbs; skin deep purplish red; flesh white with faint pink tint. Strong flavor. A very popular variety for growing onion sets, as well as for growing mature bulbs for shipping. Splendid keeping quality.

### N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota Red Globe

A special selection of the standard globe-shaped onion with very small neck. Long keeping. Skin color is extra dark red with smooth and glossy surface. The flesh is white, tinged with light purple, fine grained and of strong flavor.

### Southport Red Globe

The standard red globe onion all over the country. Perfectly globe shaped, about 3 in. in diameter with small neck. Skin rich, dark, glossy red; flesh white with tinge of purple; fine grained. A good keeper and exceptionally heavy yielder.



*Minnesota Red Globe*

## Yellow Varieties

### Australian Brown

A popular onion famous for its long keeping quality. The skin is a rich brownish red with white flesh always firm. Strong flavor. Desirable for the home garden and for market. Shape, deep flat.

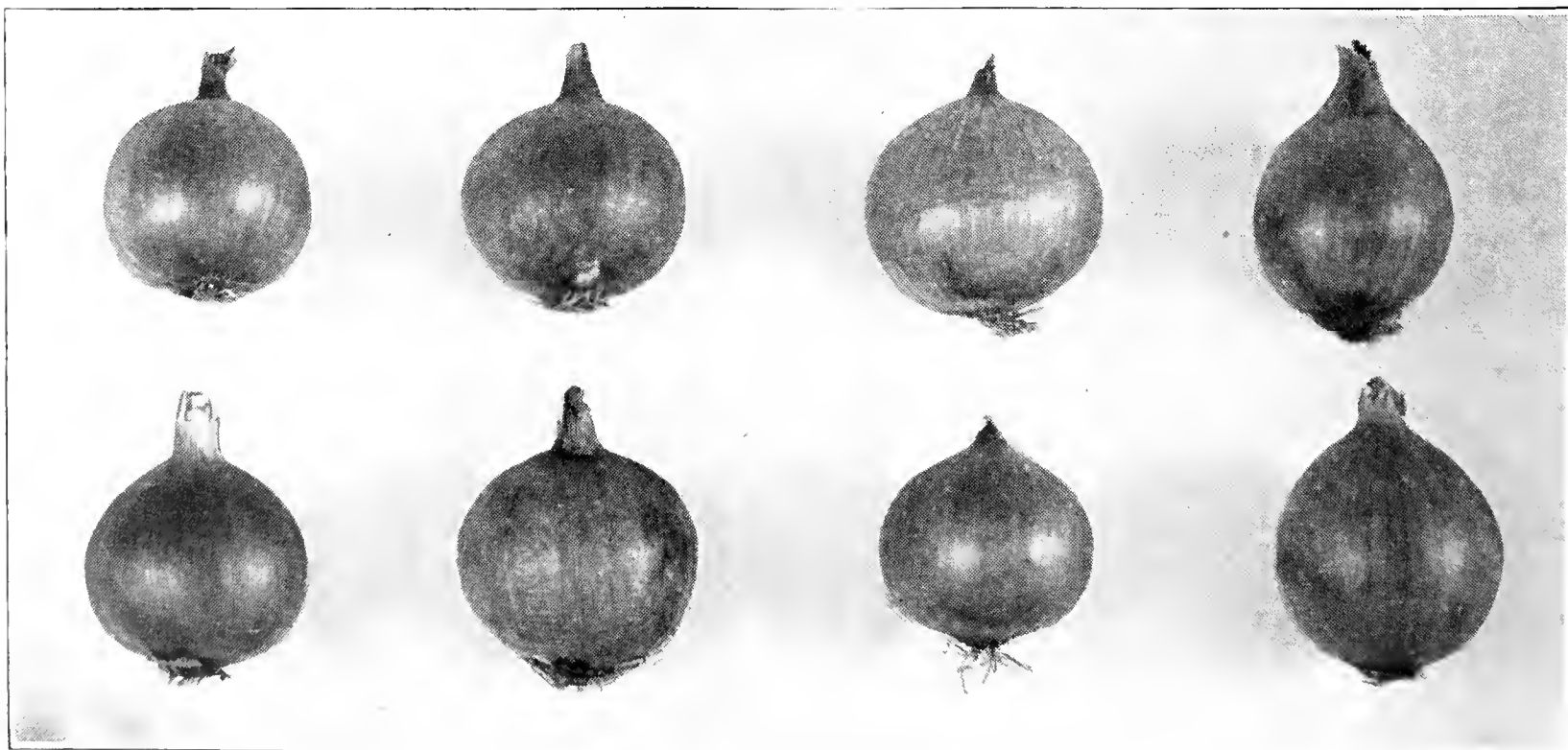
### Bermuda, Light Yellow Skin, Genuine Imported

This variety has a light yellow or straw colored skin with white flesh. Used extensively in the South, especially in the onion

growing districts of Texas. A flat, thin necked onion of very mild and pleasant flavor. Early and uniform in maturity.

### Denia or Prizetaker

Most widely grown of the Sweet Spanish class. A mammoth yellow globe, derived from the huge Spanish Onion. A heavy producer, about 10 days earlier than Southport Yellow Globe. Light straw-colored skin with pure white flesh, coarse grained but with rather mild flavor and a good keeper.



*Ohio Yellow Globe*

*Yellow Globe Danvers*

*Early Yellow Globe*

*Southport Yellow Globe*



## ONION—Yellow Varieties—(Continued)

### Early Yellow Globe

A recent introduction that appears to have merit. This variety will mature ten days to two weeks earlier than Southport Yellow Globe. The bulbs are good sized. Shape is globe to flattened globe. Color is straw yellow. Skin is tough and the bulb is a better keeper than most other early varieties. Where quick maturing early onions are wanted this variety should be tried.

### Ebenezer or Japanese

A yellow skinned variety very popular for growing sets. Matured bulbs are large, somewhat flattened in shape, with small tops and will keep in good condition all winter. It is known as one of the mildest onions grown.

### Mountain Danvers

An early yellow onion, not as round as the Globe Danvers nor as flat as the Flat Danvers. Color beautiful dark yellow shading to brown. Thick skin makes it a fine keeper and shipper. Flesh is clear whitish-lemon color, firm and fine grained, mild and sweet.

### N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota Yellow Globe

A special strain of Southport Yellow Globe.

### N. K. & Co.'s Prize Taker

Same as Denia or Valencia.

### Ohio Yellow Globe

A generally popular yellow globe onion, named because of its great production and satisfaction in northern Ohio. Very attractive shape, skin pure deep yellow, flesh firm and hard. Small necks. Good yielder and an excellent keeper. Similar to Southport Yellow Globe except more flat bottomed.

### Southport Yellow Globe (Brigham Strain)

A selection from Southport Yellow Globe for thick skin and keeping qualities. This variety has done especially well on peat and muck soils. The bulbs are deep globe shape, color is dark yellow or orange yellow. The skin is thick and there appears to be an extra layer. A very excellent storage variety.

### Southport Yellow Globe

The most popular late variety of splendid keeping quality. More oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh fine grained and fairly strong.

### Sweet Spanish, Riverside Strain

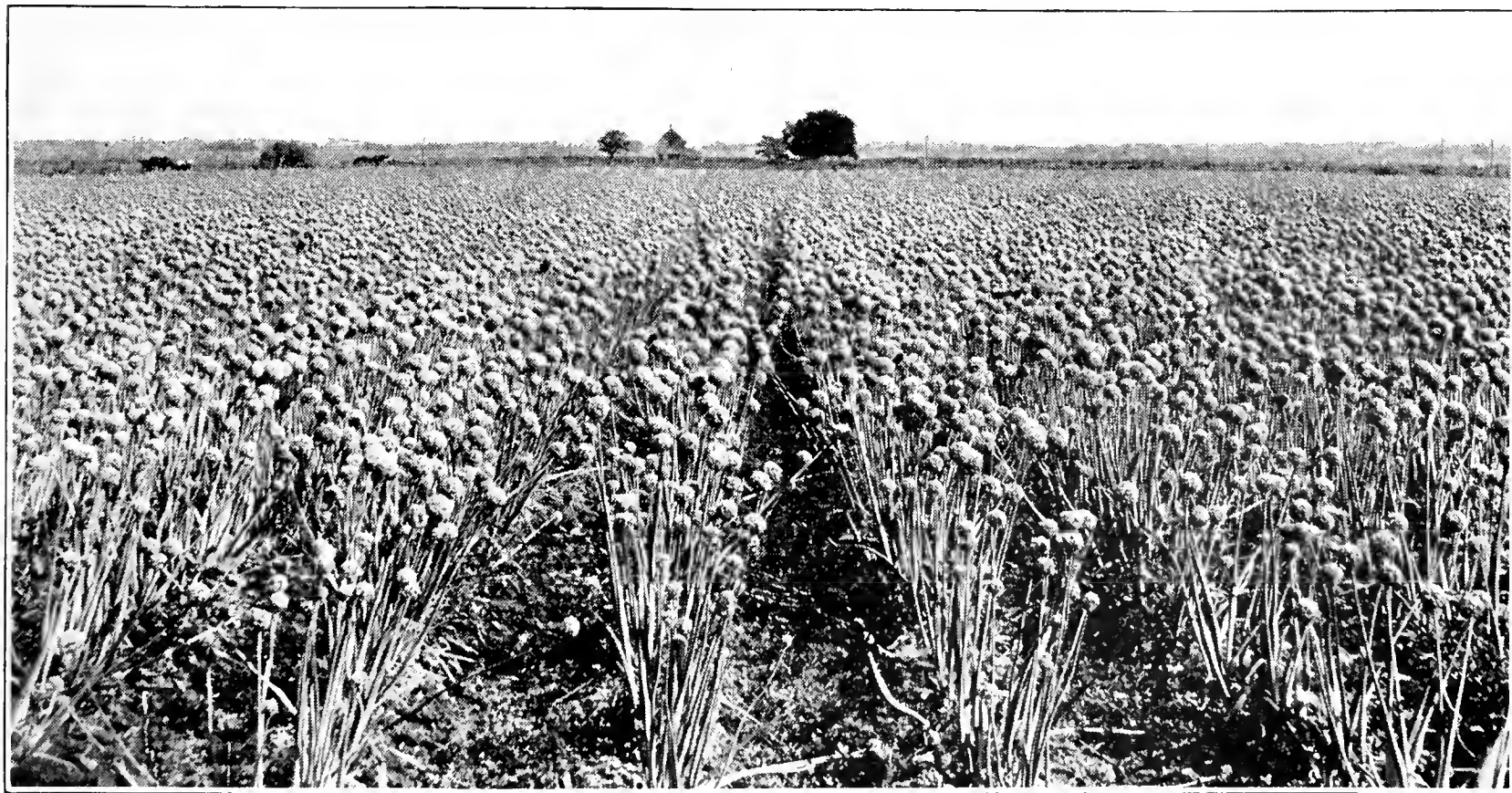
A large, globe shaped light yellow onion, weighing 1 to 2 lbs., and unusually mild. Small top. A better keeper than the regular strain of Spanish onions.

### Yellow Globe Danvers

A splendid variety for home gardens and market. Nearly globe shaped, with pure yellow skin, white flesh and mild flavor. Bulbs about 2 in. in diameter. Somewhat earlier than Ohio and Southport Yellow Globes. Very productive and a fairly good keeper.

### Yellow Strasburg or Dutch

This widely cultivated yellow variety is the most popular for producing yellow sets. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat and of uniform size. Skin clear bright yellow; flesh white with faint tint of yellow. Splendid keeper.



*One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Onion Seed Production Fields*

## ONION—(Continued)

### White Varieties

#### Chives or Snittlauch

A hardly perennial of the onion family. Fine leaves are used in salads or for flavoring soups and stews. The plant is very decorative when allowed to bloom. Reaches full production in three years after planting from seed.

#### Crystal White Wax

A half globe sort, waxy, pure white and of extremely mild flavor. The earliest of the White Bermuda types. A very attractive and popular onion both for sets and for the table. Extensively planted in the South but does well, also, in the North.

#### Mammoth Silver King

A very large, silvery white onion with delicious extra mild flavor. Attractive bulbs, flattened but thick. Frequently grow 5 to 7½ in. in diameter. A good keeper.

#### N. K. & Co.'s Minnesota White Globe

A special selection of Southport White Globe.

#### Southport White Globe

The standard, producing good size bulbs, pure white in color. On account of its attractive appearance, this onion brings top prices on the markets. Flesh of delicious flavor. A fine keeper. Bulbs globe shaped.

#### White Barletta

An extra early pickling onion. Pure white, about 1 in. in diameter, flattened on top. A good keeper. A splendid white pickling variety.

#### Onions (White) He-Shi-Ko or Japanese Long White Bunching

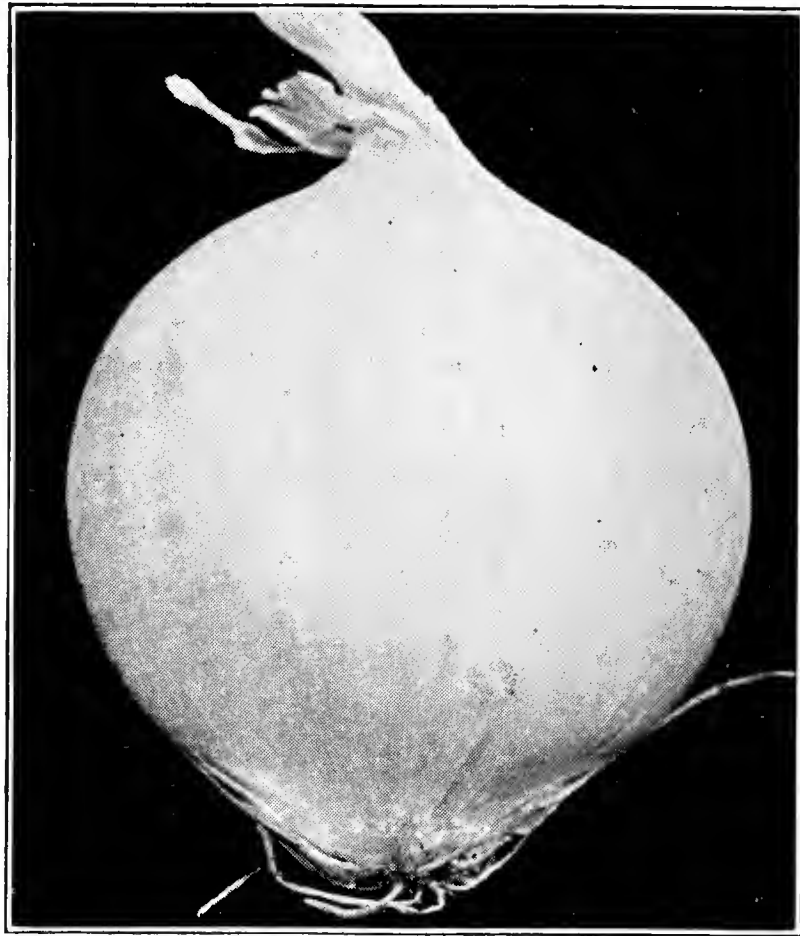
A variety of onions used for green bunching. They do not form bulbs. The plants are hardy and can be wintered over. Plants grow stiff and upright, the bleached portion is often 6 in. long and ½ to ¾ in. in diameter.

#### White Lisbon

A large round, fine white onion of excellent quality. An exceptionally early variety, generally used for bunching.

#### White Portugal or American Silver Skin

A white onion used widely for sets, pick-



*White Globe Onion*

ling onions, mature bulbs and bunching onions. Medium size, flat, deep, pure white bulbs with white fine grained flesh.

#### White Queen

A fine, early maturing, pickling onion. Bulbs somewhat flat, 1 to 1½ in. in diameter, pure white, very delicate in flavor. A popular variety with market gardeners who plant it largely for bunching onions.

#### White Sweet Spanish

A selection from the Sweet Spanish for white color. This strain always throws a few off colors. It has the same general characteristics as Sweet Spanish and is popular in the West and Rocky Mountain states.

#### White Welsh

A very hardy, perennial variety which is used only for bunching or for early green onions. It forms no bulbs. May be sown in late Summer or Fall and the shoots will, in the Spring, attain marketable size before green onions from sets are offered.





*Dark Moss Curled Parsley*

## PARSLEY

### Dark Moss Curled

This is a vigorous growing, compact, productive sort. Leaves are very dark green in color, finely cut and so thickly curled that a plant resembles a bunch of moss. A home and market garden variety, excellent for garnishing and decoration.

### Fern Leaved

A dwarf, sturdy plant of most beautiful form and color. Leaves are finely divided, resembling a small fern. Excellent flavor.

### Plain or Single

Also known as Hardy Italian. Plain leaves of excellent flavor. A heavy producer throughout the season. Excellent for seasoning but not so attractive for garnishing as the moss or curled leaf varieties.

### Turnip Rooted

Also known as Hamburg or German. Edible roots resemble small parsnips and it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Leaves are plain.

## PARSNIP

**Improved Hollow Crown or Guernsey** tender, sugary. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3 in. The standard variety. Long white roots, thick at shoulder. Tapered and smooth.

## PEAS

**G**ARDEN PEAS is another item in which we grow our own requirements and usually a surplus to be sold to the seed trade. In Idaho, not far from our Bean fields, we contract and supervise the growing of thousands of acres of peas, each tract being produced from our own stock seed. Our own experts live in these areas and devote all of their time—during the planting, growing, harvesting and shipping periods—to the production of finest quality stocks. The climate and soil of Idaho are, without question, the most satisfactory for the growing of both bean and pea seed.

The maturity dates listed after the variety names are based on the Minnesota growing season. They are given here largely for making comparisons as to the earliness or lateness.

### Extra Early Round Seeded Varieties

#### Alaska

56 days

This variety and the First and Best are the earliest garden peas. Vines from 2 ft. to over 30 in. high. Pods light green, 2½ in. long and ½ in. wide, usually have 6 to 8 peas. Blunt pods borne singly. Widely grown for canning.

#### Alaska—No. 28-57 (Wilt Resistant)

56 days

A pure line developed out of Alcross, 100% resistant to wilt. Developed at the Sturgeon Bay Station in Wisconsin, an outstanding strain. Vine height 29 in., stems thin, very uniform in maturity. Pod 2½ in., light green, blunt. Seed nearly smooth. Color, medium green.

#### First and Best or Extra Early

56 days

A round, yellow seeded pea growing 2 ft. high and over. Dark green foliage with light green pods, 2½ in. long and ½ in. wide, blunt, contain 6 to 8 peas. Crop ripens evenly.

Excellent for home and market gardens for early crop.

#### Laxton's Superb or Baltimore Early Bird

56 days

One of the earliest large podded types. Desirable as a market garden variety. Plants are dwarf, 18 in., stems thick and strong, and the color is light green. Pods long, 4 to 4½ inches, medium dark green, slightly curved and pointed. Peas are large and average 9 to 10 per pod. Dry seed nearly smooth with a slight dimple. This variety can be planted early.

#### Mammoth Podded Extra Early

56 days

An excellent early variety for both home garden and market garden trade. This variety is very productive. The pods are large, resembling Thomas Laxton. Plants grow 30 to 36 in., stems medium heavy and color of foliage is medium dark green. Pods large about 4 in. long, blunt ended, dark green and contain 7 good sized peas.

## PEAS—Extra Early Wrinkled Varieties

### Gradus

60 days

A large podded, wrinkled variety for home garden and market. Vines grow 3 to 3½ ft. Pods 4 in. long and 7/8 in. wide, borne singly, with 7 to 10 rich, tender peas in each pod. Pods tapered.

### Hundredfold

60 days

An early, dwarf, large podded variety. Bears an enormous crop of handsome, dark green, fairly broad and pointed pods 4 in. long, containing about 8 large, dark green peas of excellent quality. Vines 18 in. tall. Pods 4 in. long, ¾ in. wide, borne singly. Excellent for market garden and shipping.

### Laxtonian

60 days

Vines 15 to 18 in. tall, producing straight pointed, deep green pods 4 to 4½ in. long, ¾ in. wide. Pods are plump, tapered at tip and borne singly. Each pod contains 6 to 8 large, sweet, deep green peas.

### Little Marvel

62 days

A productive sort, the vines growing 15 to 20 in. tall, dark green and vigorous. Pods

2½ to 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, containing 6 or 7 large, dark green peas. Pods plump, straight, blunt ended and frequently borne in pairs.

### Progress (Laxton's)

60 days

An excellent and the standard dwarf early variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as the smooth pea varieties. Vines 15 to 20 in., dark green and very prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ in. long, 7/8 in. wide, containing 8 to 10 large deep green peas.

### Thomas Laxton

58 days

An especially desirable pea for the home garden as well as for market gardeners. Vines 2½ to 3 ft., medium dark green. Dark green pods, 3½ in. long, 5/8 in. wide, square ended, containing about 7 large peas.

### World's Record

58 days

Vines grow 24 to 30 in. tall, bearing a profusion of broad pointed pods, 4 in. long, with 7 to 9 peas in a pod. An improved and earlier type of the Gradus.

## Early Wrinkled Varieties

### Advancer

65 days

Vines 30 to 36 in. tall, upright in growth and very popular with market gardeners and commercial canners. Pods 2¾ in. long containing 5 to 6 good flavored peas. Pods borne in pairs.

### American Wonder

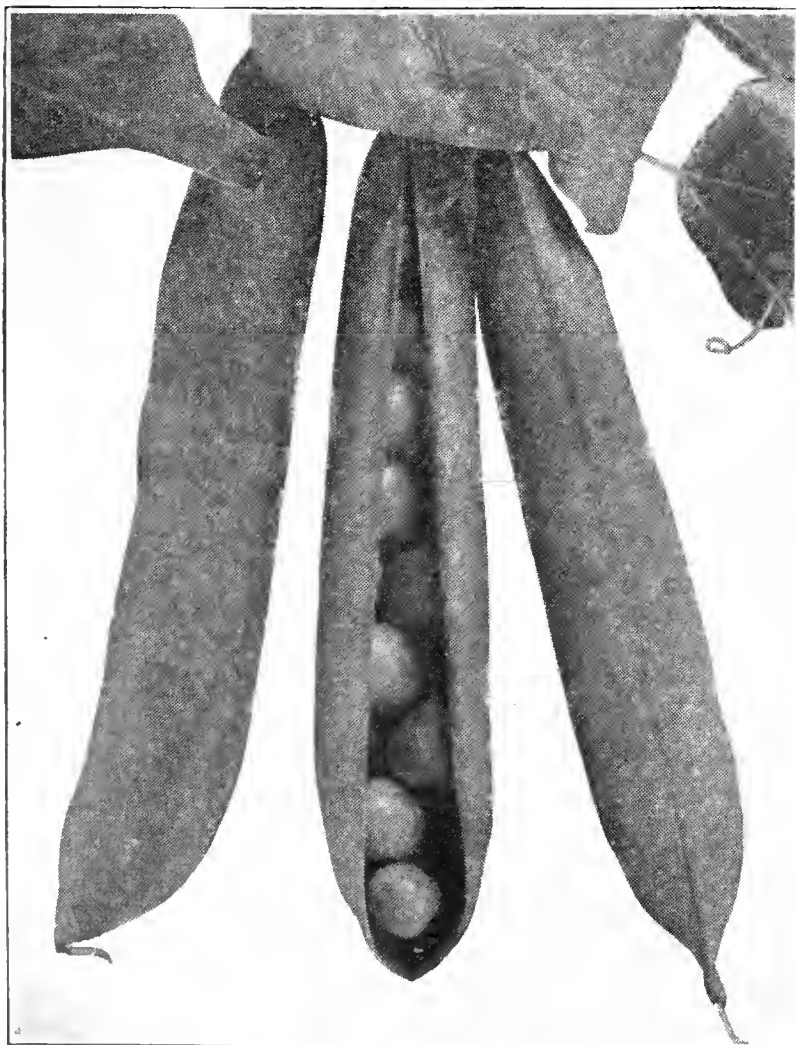
60 days

A very popular and profitable sort for home gardens. Same as Nott's Excelsior.

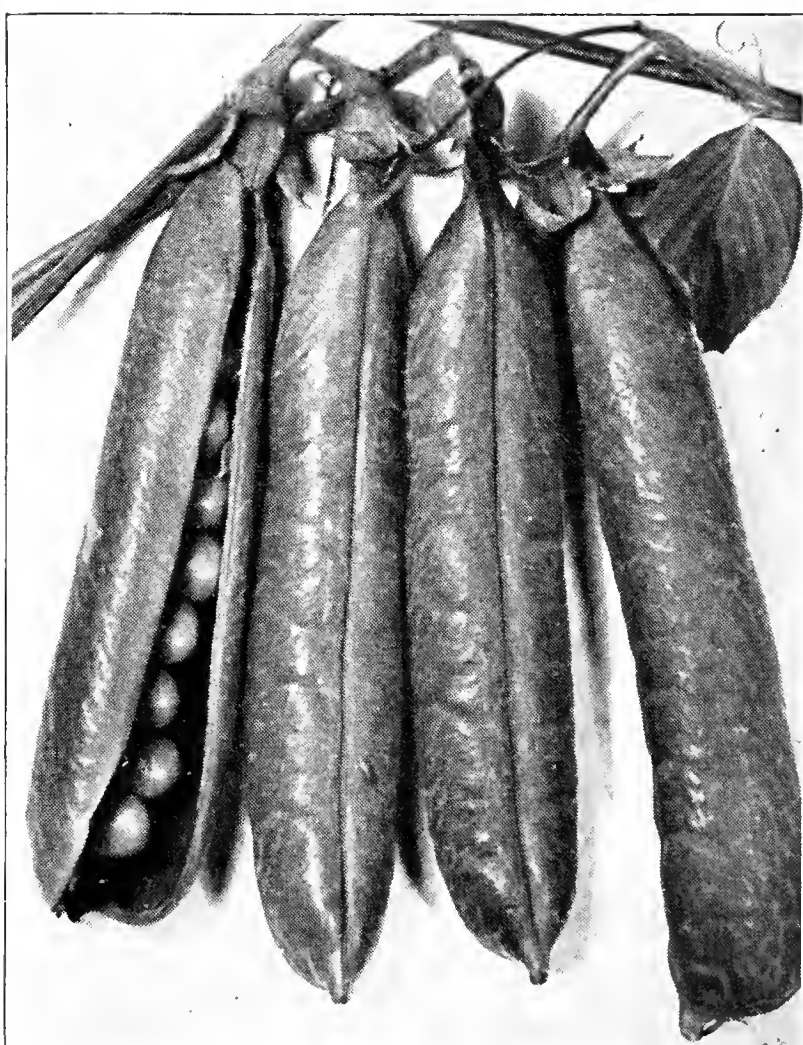
Vines 16 to 20 in. high, dark green, prolific. Medium green pods 2½ to 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, containing 5 to 8 tender, sweet flavored peas. Pods straight and square ended.

### Little Gem or Premium Gem

65 days. Vines medium green, 24 to 30 in. tall. Of rather straggling growth, but an old-time favorite with home and market gardeners. Pods 2¾ in. long, ½ in. wide, 5 to 7 peas in a pod. Very productive.



*Progress (Laxton's)*



*Thomas Laxton*



## PEAS—Early Wrinkled Varieties—(Continued)

### Nott's Excelsior

Similar to American Wonder.

### Perfection 65 days

Vine 29 in., medium green, heavy stems, strong grower, uniform maturity. Pods 3 to 3½ in., medium light green, blunt and mostly borne double. Seed medium size and wrinkled. Color, light green.

### Wisconsin Perfection (Wilt Resistant) 65 days

A recent introduction, basic work done by the University of Wisconsin. An excellent strain of Perfection and is 100% resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine 28 to 30 in., dark

green foliage, very vigorous, heavy stems, very uniform in maturity, a good yielder. Pods borne mostly double, 3 to 3½ in. long, medium green, peas of good quality. Seed wrinkled and of medium size. Color, light green.

### Wisconsin Early Sweet (Wilt Resistant) 60 days

Developed at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by Prof. E. J. Delwiche. Vine 28 to 30 in., medium green in color, thin stem. Early in maturity. Pods borne singly, light green, 2½ to 3 in., blunt, peas small and of good quality. Seed small, wrinkled, green.

## PEAS—Main Crop Varieties

### Alderman 75 days

A giant podded variety of the "Telephone" group. Vines 4½ to 5 ft. tall, dark green. Pods dark green, tapered, 4½ to 5½ in. long, 7/8 in. wide and contain 8 to 10 peas. Recommended for home and market gardens and shipping.

### Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone 70 days

Vines about 20 in. high. Pods bright green, 4½ in. long, containing 7 to 9 peas of finest quality. A popular home and market garden variety.

### Dwarf Gray Sugar, Edible Pod 75 days

Vines 24 to 30 in. high with an abundance of medium sized sweet and tender pods, gray mottled in appearance. To be prepared for the table in the same manner as snap beans.

### Everbearing 75 days

Vines 2 to 3 ft. high, branching, and may be grown without brush or other support. A prolific and continuous bearing sort, with pods 3 to 4 in. long containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas.

### Giant Stride 77 days

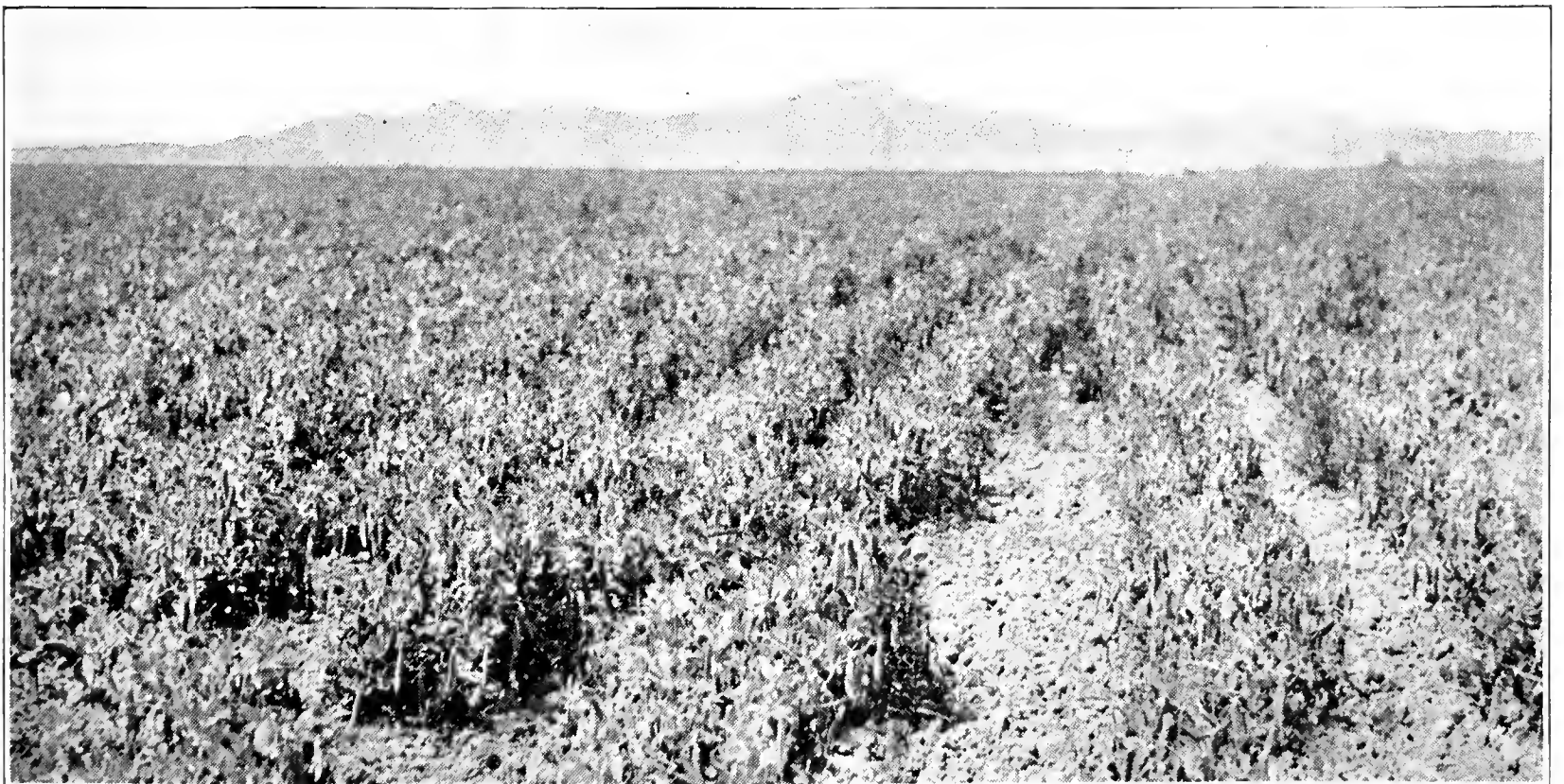
This is the largest podded variety of commercial importance. Especially adapted for shipping and market garden use. The plant is semi-dwarf, 26 to 28 in. tall, stem is heavy, foliage large and dark green. Pods are large, 5½ to 6½ in., ends pointed, color is dark green. Pods are wide, often crease backed, the end pointed. The peas are large, often 8 to 10 per pod. The quality is excellent.

### Melting Sugar, Edible Pod Gray Seed 75 days

Vines 4½ feet high, light green. Pods 4½ in. long, flat, straight and tapered at end. Fleshy, stringless and brittle. Use like snap beans.

### Melting Sugar, Edible Pod White Seed 75 days

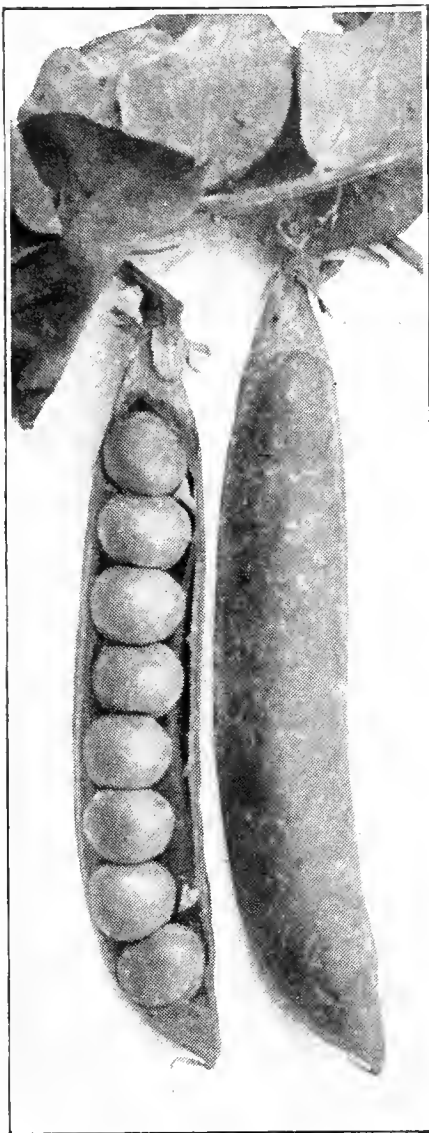
Vines 4 to 5 ft. Similar to the gray seeded variety in growth. Should be broken and cooked, pods and all, like snap beans.



*One of Northrup, King & Co.'s Large Pea Production Fields*



## PEAS—Main Crop Varieties—(Continued)



*Alderman*

### **Onward**

76 days

A very good variety for home garden use because of its productivity and fine quality. Plants stand about 27 in. tall, stem is heavy, foliage large and the color medium light green. Pods are about 4 in. long, medium light green, blunt ended, well filled with 6 to 8 large, sweet, tender peas.

### **Stratagem**

78 days

Vines 24 to 28 in. Pods Telephone type about 4 in. long, plump, straight and tapered at end. A favorite with home gardeners because of its large, handsome pods.

### **Telephone**

75 days

Same as Alderman.

### **White Marrowfat**

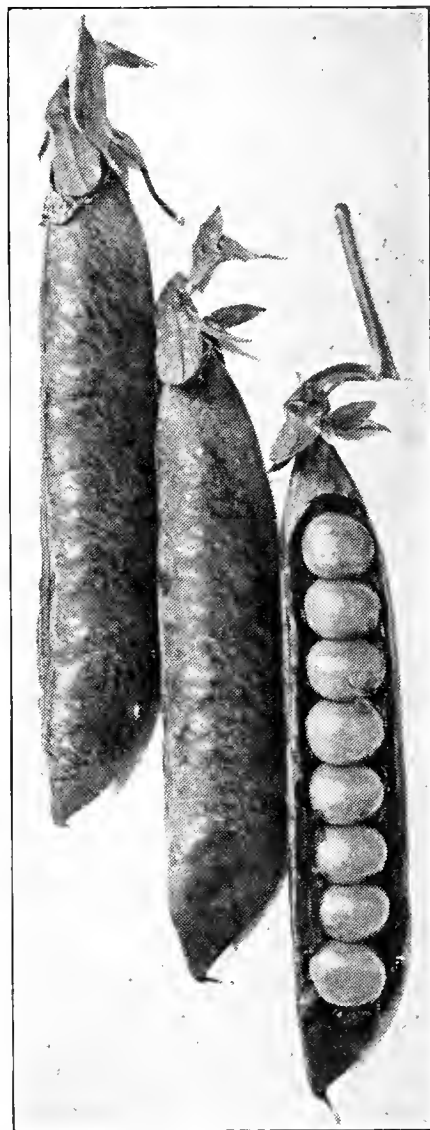
82 days

An ideal variety for dry-pea use, and grown extensively for that purpose. Vines 5 ft. high, pods 3 to 3½ in. long, containing 5 to 6 large white peas.

### **Yorkshire Hero**

75 days

A continuous long-season bearer. Vines 2 to 2½ ft. high with branching habit. It will do well without brush or other support. Pods 3 in. long. Continues to bear if pods are picked.



*Stratagem*



For better crop of peas, inoculate the seed with this well known culture. The regular Garden Size Nitragin or Group "C" may be used. This also inoculates garden beans and sweet peas.

## PEPPER

### **California Wonder**

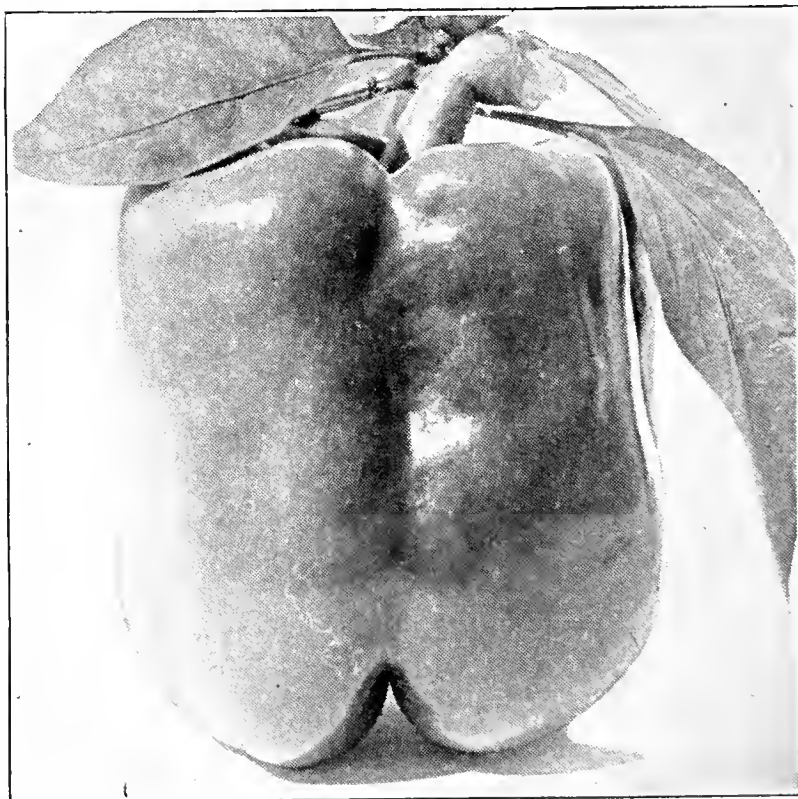
A recent introduction and one of the finest of the mild flavored large peppers. Fruits four lobed, when young, 4½ in. long, 4 in. in diameter. Has very thick walls, the green changing a crimson when ripe. Excellent for shipping, home or market gardening.

### **Chinese Giant**

A very large, mid-season variety known as a remarkable show fruit. Emerald green turning to scarlet, very large in size. Very mild and sweet. Plant grows 2 ft. high or less. The fruit is about 4½ in. long, 4 to 5 in. in diameter, usually has four ridges, indented at blossom end.

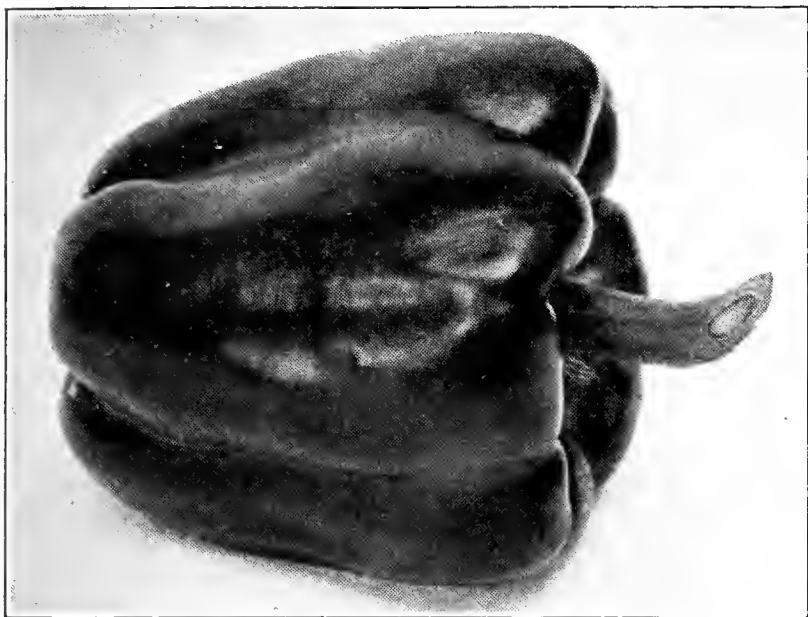
### **Giant Crimson**

Similar to Ruby Giant, but broader, longer and deeper fruited, like Chinese Giant but not so large. Fruit 4½ in. long, 4 in. wide. Deep green becoming deep crimson when ripe. Very mild and sweet. Plant stocky, vigorous and very productive. A home and market sort.



*California Wonder*

## PEPPER (Continued)



*Large Bell or Bull Nose*

### Harris Earliest

The earliest of the large peppers, hence splendidly adapted to growing in the North. Mild, sweet, deep green; scarlet when ripe. Fruit  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 in. long, 3 in. wide.

### Harris Early Giant

An early variety for home and market gardens. Plant very prolific, bearing 12 to 14 large fruits which measure 5 in. long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. Slightly later than Harris Earliest.

### Hungarian Yellow Wax

An early maturing hot yellow variety. The fruit turns crimson when ripe. Fruits are conical shape averaging about 6 in. in length. Plants are compact and thrifty.

### Large Bell or Bull Nose

A standard early variety for both home gardens and market. Plants very prolific. Fruits 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long and 3 in. thick, with broad end almost square. Flesh thick and sweet with mildly pungent ribs. Deep green when young and bright crimson when ripe.

### Large Sweet Spanish

Large plants, very productive. Fruits 6 to 7 in. long,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. Slightly tapered. Sweet flesh. Dark green when young, becoming rich red. Medium early.

### Long Red Cayenne

The favorite "hot" pepper. Conical shaped fruits, 4 to 5 in. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. through, deep green becoming bright red. A popular variety for bunching with pot herbs or for winter use. Early.

### Pimiento or Perfection

Vigorous plants growing about 30 in. high with short, broad, dark green leaves. Fruits heart-shaped, smooth, 3 in. long, deep green becoming deep red. Flesh thick, sweet and of excellent flavor. Grown on large scale for canning—and a fine variety for home and market gardens.

### Red Chili

Plants 18 in. high. Fruits, borne upright, are 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, cone shaped, pale yellowish green when young, changing to rich red. Very pungent. Used mostly for pepper sauce, pickling or dried for winter use.

### Ruby King

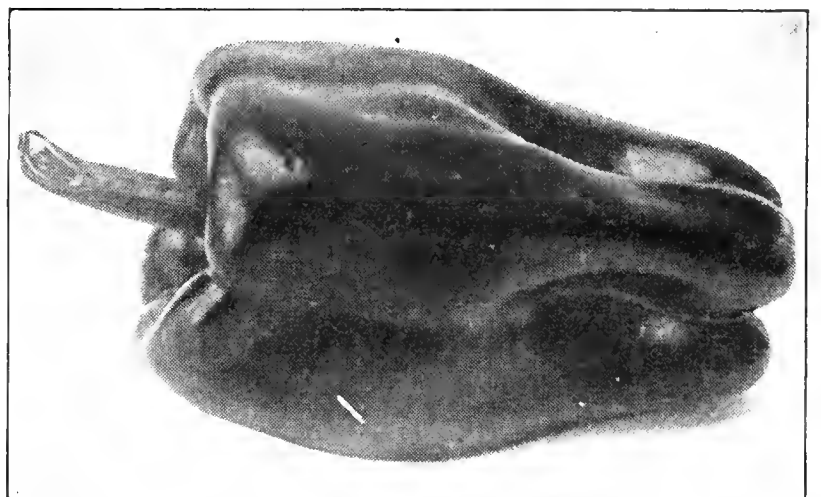
A large, sweet, early pepper very popular with private and professional gardeners. Vigorous, upright plants producing 10 to 15 fruits to the plant. Fruits are often 6 in. long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide across the shoulder, slightly tapered. Usually 3 lobed. Deep green becoming a glowing ruby red when ripe. Walls thick and sturdy.

### Sweet Mountain

Another large, sweet pepper with thick flesh. Fruits often grow to 6 in. long and 4 in. thick. A bright deep green when young and handsome red when ripe. Plants of vigorous growth and very productive. Popular for salads and pickles.

### World Beater

A very excellent second early variety. It was selected from a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. Fruits are large, four pointed, thick walled. The color is dark emerald green. Plants thrifty, vigorous and heavy producers. This variety is very popular as a shipping variety from Florida and East Coast areas and for market and home gardens.



*Ruby King*

## PUMPKIN

### Connecticut Field

70 days

A large, rich, smooth, orange-yellow pumpkin, used extensively for canning, very popular for pies and excellent for stock feed. Grown largely in corn fields. Shape slightly oval. Can be grown anywhere.

### Cushaw, Striped

75 days

A crookneck sort. Skin is a distinct mottled green with white stripe. Fruit is solid, averaging 15 to 25 lbs. Flesh is rich yellow, fine grained, thick and sweet. Excellent for pies.

### Early Sweet Sugar or Pie

65 days

A small, early sort, extensively grown in home and market gardens. The best known pie pumpkin. Fruits 8 to 10 in. in diameter, flattened, furrowed, smooth skin. Rich orange-yellow flesh, hard rind. Can be grown with corn and is a heavy producer.

### Kentucky Field

A standard large pumpkin for pies and for stock food. Large, round, flattened, with broad ribs. Size 12 by 7 in. Skin, creamy buff. Flesh is yellow, fine grained and very thick. The standard variety for canning.

### King of the Mammoths

This is the largest pumpkin, often weighing 75 to 100 lbs. Productive and of fine feeding value. Grown largely for stock food but is also much used for pies. Fruits round, flattened and slightly ribbed. Skin yellow and mottled with salmon orange; flesh deep

yellow and very thick. Size 24 by 18 in.

### Large or Sweet Cheese

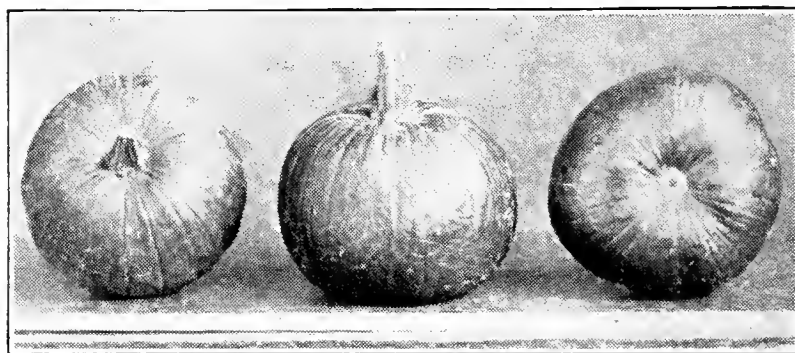
Excellent for pies. Shaped flat like a cheese box. Skin lemon color, no stripes, slightly ribbed. Often 15 in. across the top and 6 to 7 in. thick. Average weight 9 lbs. An excellent keeper.

### Tennessee Sweet Potato

Recommended for pies and custards. Pear shaped, slightly ribbed, creamy white color slightly striped with green. Flesh creamy white, fine grained, dry and with flavor resembling a sweet potato. Average weight about 15 lbs. Size 12 by 19 in.

### Winter Luxury (Orange)

A popular home garden variety that is especially good for pies. Fruits medium small, weighing about 8 lbs. Shape is nearly round, exterior color light orange, covered with a fine netting. The flesh is light yellow, very fine grained, sweet, and of good quality. Plant is running type and a good yielder.



*Early Sweet Sugar or Pie Pumpkin*

## RADISH

This is a very important item on every garden seed list, as almost every home garden grows radishes. A seed dealer's reputation depends, many times, on the quality of the radish seed he sells. We are proud of the record our stocks have made for many years over the country and shall maintain our reputation for high quality radish seed by replenishing our stocks each year from the world's choicest crops. The maturity figures listed indicate the number of days required to grow, from seed sown in the open ground, bunching radishes of satisfactory size. The Winter Variety figures show the days required to mature roots for keeping in storage.

### Olive Shaped Varieties

#### Early Scarlet Olive

25 days

A very desirable and popular sort, with rich carmine skin and pure white flesh—crisp, tender and mild.

#### French Breakfast

24 days

A standard sort for home and market gardens and for forcing. Small tops. Roots oblong and blunt, with slender tap root; about

$\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. Rich scarlet for  $\frac{2}{3}$  of area from top down, pure white over balance of tip end. Flesh white and crisp.

#### White Olive

23 days

A very early variety. Oblong shape, pure white from top to tip, small tops. Flesh tender, crisp and mild. A forcing variety but also adapted to home and market gardens.



## RADISH—Globe and Turnip Shaped Varieties

### **Cavalier** 21 days

A very fine greenhouse stock of scarlet globe type. Roots are globe shape, bright scarlet, thin tap root and a uniform bulber. Flesh is firm and crisp and stays in eating condition longer than similar types. Top short but long enough for bunching.

### **Crimson Giant** 30 days

A large growing sort, of a beautiful deep crimson color. Commonly reaches a diameter of 1½ in. before becoming pithy. The flesh is white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp. Good for open ground culture or forcing. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped.

### **Early Deep Scarlet or Non Plus Ultra (Forcing)** 23 days

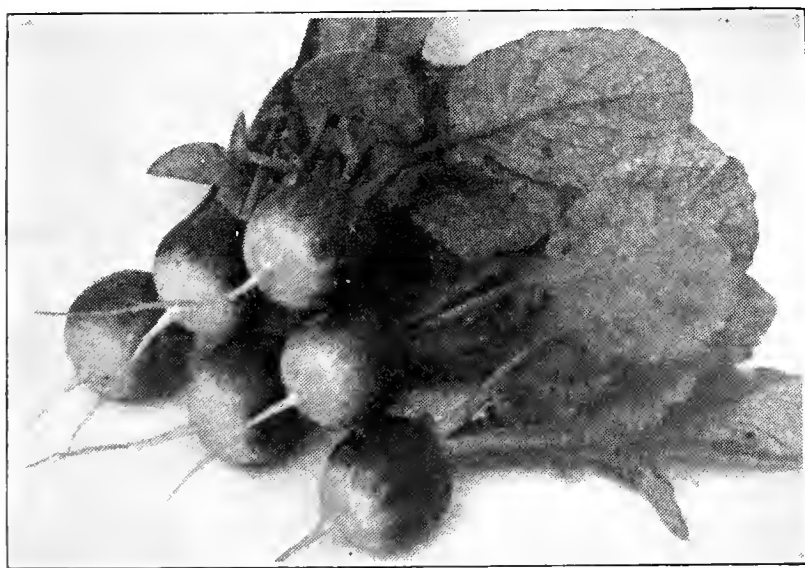
One of the very earliest of the forcing sorts. Skin a bright scarlet, flesh crystal white, crisp and juicy. Almost round, with small tops.

### **Early Scarlet Globe** 24 days

A sort which is equally valuable for outdoor planting and for forcing. Roots are of the broad-olive shape. At ¾ in. in diameter it is at its best. Small tops. Skin bright scarlet. Flesh white and crisp.

### **Early Scarlet Globe, Market Gardener's Strain** 24 days

A special strain from transplanted roots for market gardeners. The most uniform in shape, color and size. Tops short.



*Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip*

### **Early Scarlet Turnip** 26 days

A very popular standard variety for forcing and out-of-door culture. Highly esteemed for its mild flavor, firmness and crispness. Skin is bright scarlet, flesh snow white. Roots deep turnip shaped, almost round. Most delicious when 1 in. in diameter.

### **Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip**

25 days. An outstanding variety, very popular for home and market gardens. Roots deep turnip shape, almost round; upper part bright carmine, lower part white. Short tops. Proper table size, 1 in. in diameter.

### **Glowing Ball** 21 days

A new introduction from Holland that was awarded an All-American Gold Medal in 1934. This is a forcing variety competing with Non-Plus-Ultra and Saxa. Root is nearly round. The color is the finest bright scarlet we know of. Tops medium small. Appears to have merit.

### **N. K. & Co.'s Sterling White Tip**

25 days. A very popular strain of Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip.

### **Saxa** 21 days

An early forcing variety. Roots nearly round with a slight flattening at base. Scarlet color. Tops very small. Too small for early out of door planting.

### **Sparkler** 25 days

Similar to Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, but with a larger white area around tip. Roots almost globe shaped, upper and greater part being bright scarlet. Tops small. Roots remain solid, crisp and sweet even when fully developed.

### **Vick's Scarlet Globe (N-K strain)** 21 days

Our selection from the Vick's Scarlet Globe. This strain is globe shape, exceptionally fine bright scarlet color. This stock starts fast and bulbs 2 to 3 days earlier than other stocks that we know of. Tops are medium short. We consider this an outstanding strain of Scarlet Globe.

## Long Red Varieties

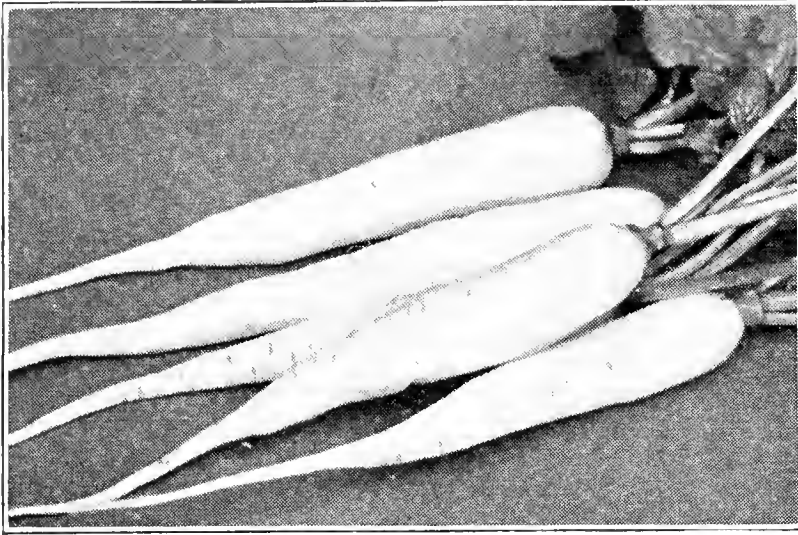
### **Chartier or Shepherd** 35 days

A summer variety with a handsome, long, scarlet root tipped with white. A large radish but both brittle and tender. Widely popular for general planting.

### **Long Scarlet Short Top** 30 days

A long, straight, smooth, scarlet radish with root 4 to 5 in. long and ¾ in. thick at the shoulder. The roots grow partly above ground. Small tops. The old standard early long variety for home and market gardens and still popular.

## RADISH—Long White Varieties



*White Icicle*

### White Icicle

30 days

Roots 5 to 6 in. long and 1 in. thick. Pure white, with small tops. Usually marketed when about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. Equally suitable for outdoor planting or forcing under glass. The most popular white home garden variety.

### White Strasburg

42 days

A popular white summer variety. White root grows 4 to 5 in. long, is of excellent quality and resistant to severe heat. Tapered and smooth. White flesh is crisp and mildly pungent. Thicker than White Icicle.

## Winter Varieties

### California Mammoth White 55 days

Largest of all winter radishes and a favorite with the Chinese gardeners in California. Root grows 8 in. long and 2 to 3 in. in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh. May be used in all stages of growth. Flesh is solid, crisp and mildly pungent.

### China Rose 52 days

Roots grow 6 to 7 in. long and 2 in. at shoulder, slightly broadened at the blunt base. Skin is smooth and of a deep rose color. Flesh pure white, crisp and pungent. By packing in sand, crisp fresh radishes may

be had all winter. Many people enjoy them cooked.

### Long Black Spanish

56 days

Supposed to be the best keeper of winter radishes. Roots 8 to 9 in. long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter at the shoulder, oblong in shape. Skin is dark purple, almost black, somewhat roughened. Flesh is white, crisp and pungent.

### Round Black Spanish

56 days

A variety having globular shaped roots,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 in. in diameter. Skin almost black, somewhat roughened. Flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent. A very fine keeper.

## RHUBARB or PIE PLANT

A very prolific plant, with straight stalks of splendid crimson color and delicious flavor. An excellent perennial for pies, sauces, preserves, etc.

## SALSIFY

### Mammoth Sandwich Island

A very superior strain, often called "vegetable oyster." Strong foliage, large, uniform, smooth, white roots. Standard variety for market garden and shipping.



*A Stock Seed Plot of Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach*

## SPINACH

### **Bloomsdale Long Standing** 47 days

The improved savoy type, standing a week longer in hot weather. Round seeded.

### **Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved** 45 days

The popular early sort for home and market gardens. Plants upright, 6 to 8 in. high. Leaves medium size, crumpled, blistered, glossy deep green. Runs to seed in hot weather. Round seeded.

### **Bloomsdale, Virginia Blight Resistant**

Similar in general to Bloomsdale Reselected. Especially adapted for sections where Blight or Mosaic is serious. This variety is usually planted for Fall cutting. It bolts to seed easily and does not give the tonnage of regular Bloomsdale except on blight infested soil.

### **Giant Nobel** 45 days

Large, smooth, deep green leaves, thick arrowshaped with round tip. Very prolific. Popular with canners as well as home gardeners. Round seeded.

### **King of Denmark** 45 days

Stands longer than most sorts. Leaves large, rounded, somewhat blistered, deep green. Vigorous grower with spreading

habit. Excellent for home gardens and canners. Round seeded.

### **New Zealand** 55 days

The variety which endures heat and hence is an ideal variety for summer use. It thrives in almost all soils. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed, but the plant is large and spreading. The tender leafy shoots may be cut throughout the summer. This plant is not a real member of the spinach family. Seeds large, irregular.

### **Prickly Winter** 45 days

Plants large, vigorous and hardy. Leaves thick, medium sized, dark green. Usually planted in the Fall in the Southwest. Seeds prickly.

### **Princess Juliana** 47 days

Remains in good condition longer than other sorts. Leaves dark green and crumpled; large, rounded and thick. An excellent shipper. Slow to go to seed. Round seeded.

### **Round Thick Leaved** 46 days

One of the best market sorts, producing large, thick, dark green, crumpled, arrowshaped but rounded leaves. A hardy variety suitable for late summer planting where growing season is not too short.

## SQUASH—Summer Varieties

### **Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow (Bush)** 60 days

A long Italian squash. 18 to 24 in. long and 4 in. thick when matured. Dark green marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Usually picked at the length of 5 or 6 in. and stewed or fried in olive oil.

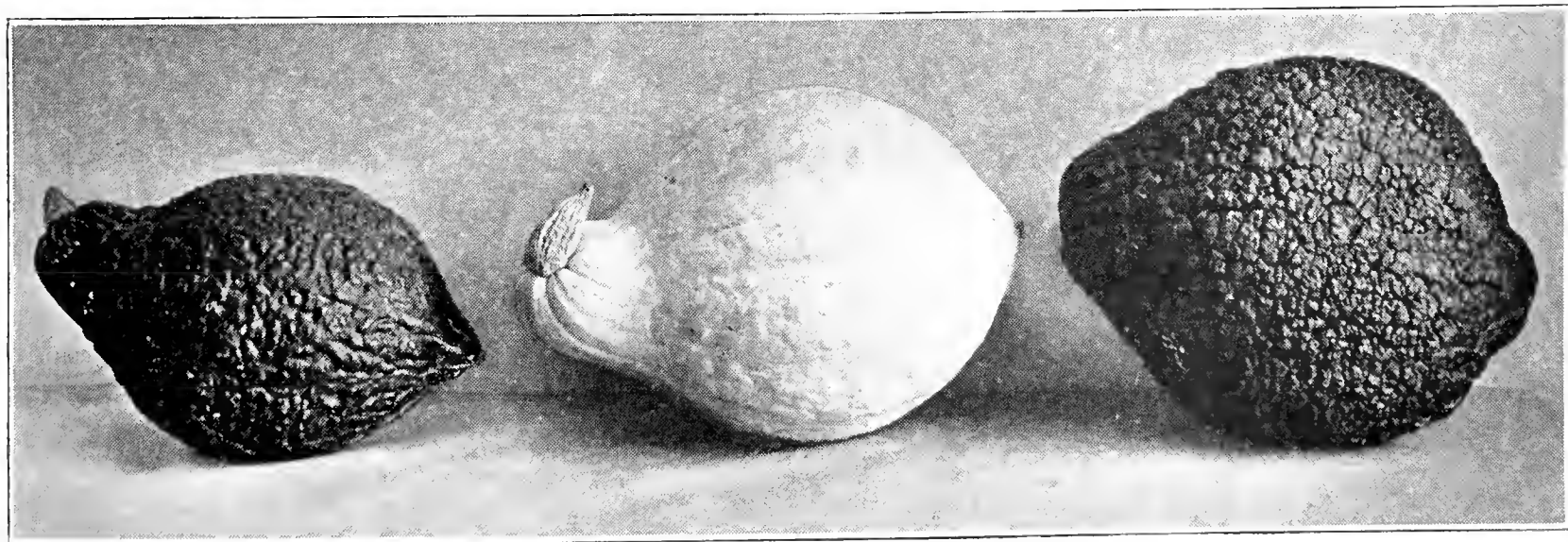
### **Early White Bush Scallop**

Similar to Mammoth White Bush except

for being earlier and bearing smaller fruit.

### **Giant Straight Neck (Bush)** 50 days

A new sort, being a selection from Golden Summer Crookneck. Its superiority lies in its straightness, which permits easy packing and handling. Fruits 18 to 20 in. long when matured and heavily warted. Deep orange color. Thick and meaty.



*Improved Hubbard*

*Blue Hubbard*

*Chicago Warty Hubbard*



## SQUASH—Summer Varieties (Continued)

### Giant Summer Crookneck (Bush)

55 days. A summer sort for home, market garden and shipping. Large fruits, 18 to 24 in. long, 4½ in. through with curved neck. Skin is rich orange-yellow, warted; flesh golden yellow, tender, dry and of pleasing flavor.

### Golden Summer Crookneck (Bush)

50 days. The old, well-known standard crookneck variety for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange-yellow color and covered with warts. Flesh is fine grained and of rich, buttery flavor. Plant of dwarf bushy habit and very productive.

### Long White Vegetable Marrow (Bush)

60 days. A favorite English variety bearing oblong creamy white fruits 10 to 15 in. in length, 4 in. in diameter. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown as the flesh is then very tender and marrowy.

### Mammoth White Bush Scallop (Bush)

50 days. The Bush or Patty Pan squashes are earlier than other summer varieties. This strain is an improved selection of the "Early White Bush." It is larger and deeper, has fewer scallops, and is a larger producer. In shape it is round and flat—being about 3 in. thick and 9 to 10 in. in diameter, scalloped on the edges and with warts on both sides. Color, creamy white. Eaten when young.

## Winter Varieties

### Banana

110 days

Cylindrical fruits, usually 20 to 24 in. long and 6 in. in diameter. The skin is smooth and greenish gray, with thin, brittle rind. The orange-yellow flesh is firm and solid, free from fibre or stringiness and of delicious flavor. Excellent for pies. Very productive.

### Blue Hubbard

110 days

The Blue Hubbard is a distinct variety resembling the True Original Hubbard in size and shape, but the color is a clear blue gray. Flesh is bright yellow, thick, fine grained, very dry and sweet. Splendid for pies. A good keeper.

### Buttercup

A new introduction by Dr. Yeager from North Dakota. It is a winter keeping variety of the highest quality. Fruits are medium small, flattened in shape, weighing 3 to 4 lbs. Outside color is dark green with silvery white lines. On the blossom end is a "Turks Cap." The flesh is yellow, dry, sweet and considered of the best quality. Vines are trailing, vigorous and productive.

### Chicago Warty Hubbard

110 days

The vines are healthy and strong, producing many large, handsome, dark green fruits, more heavily warted than the Improved Hubbard. Flesh of rich golden-yellow, fine grained and dry. Weight about 12 lbs.

### Delicata or Sweet Potato

A small individual winter variety. Fruits are oblong, being about 6 to 8 in. long and 2½ to 3½ in. wide. Outside color is cream yellow with green stripes. Flesh is dry, sweet, fine grained and of good quality.

### Gregory's Delicious

105 days

An excellent variety for every home garden. Vines very productive. Fruits are top-shaped, with a rich dark green skin, mottled with lighter shadings. Average weight 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh is thick, dark orange in color, sweet and dry.

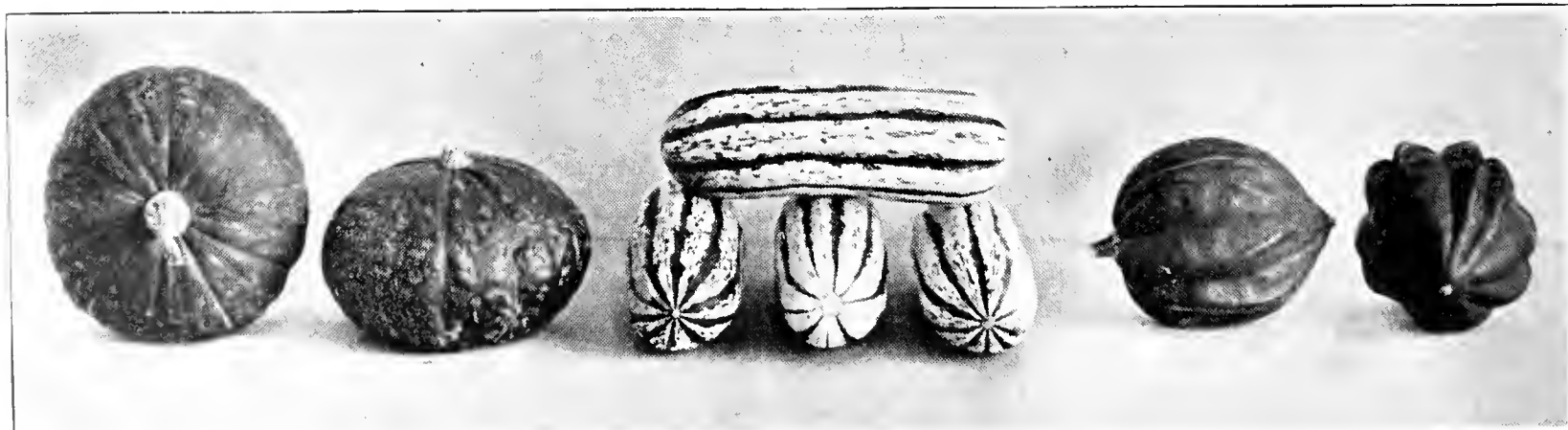
### Mammoth Chili

110 days

The largest of all squashes. Outer skin is a rich orange-yellow. The flesh is also yellow and very thick. Quality is very good. The highest value of this squash is in its use as stock food. Fruits often reach the weight of 60 lbs., making it an ideal variety for exhibition purposes.

### N. K. & Co.'s Improved Hubbard

110 days. The standard, popular squash for home gardens, market gardens and shipping. Pointed at both ends, deep green skin moderately warted. Average weight about 10 lbs. Rind very hard and strong. Flesh thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry.



*Buttercup*

*Delicata*

*Table Queen*

## SQUASH—Winter Varieties (Continued)

### Red or Golden Hubbard 110 days

A little smaller than the Improved Hubbard and frequently a little earlier. Rind is a golden yellow and warted. Flesh is deep golden yellow, fine grained, cooks very dry and has a rich flavor. Very prolific. A favorite with canners and an excellent winter squash.

### Sibley or Pikes Peak 110 days

Oval shaped fruit, larger at stem end and tapering toward blossom end. Skin slate col-

ored. Flesh creamy yellow and of good quality. An excellent keeper. Weight 6 lbs.

### Table Queen, Des Moines or Acorn

80 days. An excellent table squash. The fruits are about the size of a cocoanut, and half of one, baked, serves one person amply. The shell is smooth, and dark green, deeply furrowed, keeping as well as the Hubbards. Flesh is rich orange-yellow, cooking as dry and sweet as a sweet potato. An enormous yielder, a few hills furnishing an ample supply for a good sized family.

## TOMATO—Early Varieties

### Avon, Extra Early Scarlet 95 days

Extra early flattened globe shaped, scarlet variety resembling Earliana in habit of growth. Fruits uniform, medium sized, smooth, solid flesh. Grows in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits. Recommended for home garden and local market use.

### Bison 93 days

An extra early self-topping variety developed and introduced by Dr. Yeager of North Dakota. Fruits are scarlet or red, medium size, thin cell wall. Vine is dwarf, vigorous and a heavy producer. Recommended for the Northwest as an early variety.

### Bonny Best 105 days

Splendid large second early tomato. A general purpose variety, valuable for forcing, and for canning. Fruits medium large, flattened globe-shape, smooth, color intense scarlet. A vigorous grower and quite prolific. Uniform in size.

### Break O'Day 98 days

A new variety developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Fruits scarlet, globe shaped, very solid. Borne in clusters on rather open vines. Excellent shipper. Disease resistant. Free from cracking.

### Chalk's Early Jewel 105 days

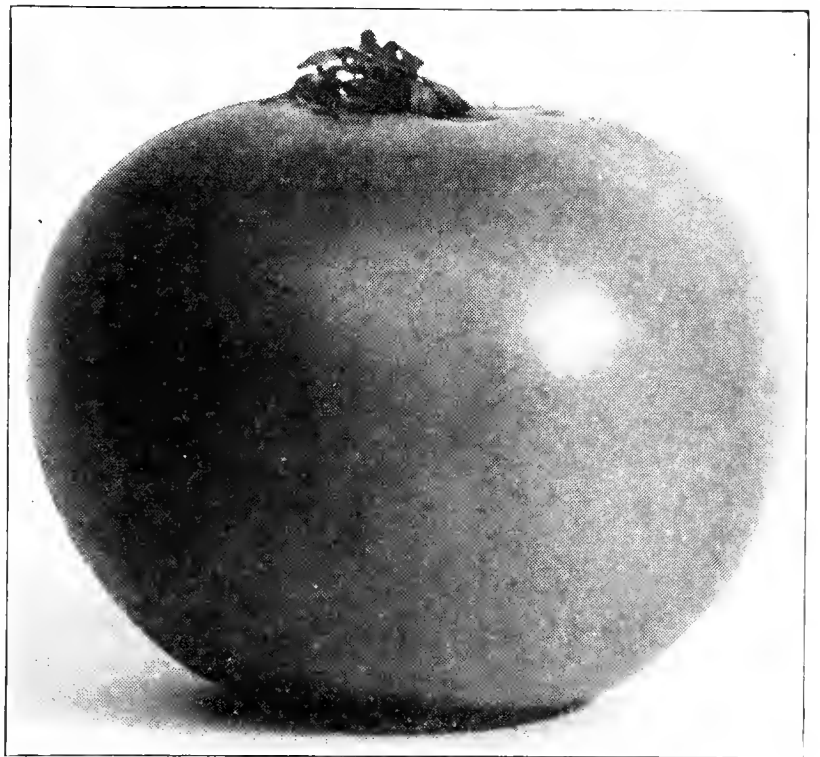
A popular second-early, bright red, flattened globe sort. A heavier cropper, producing fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor than Bonny Best. Ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. Thick, solid flesh, few seeds. A good shipper.

### Early Detroit 110 days

Medium size globular fruits, rich purplish pink, smooth, firm flesh. Valuable for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive.

### Gulf State Market 110 days

A resistant, purplish-pink, globe shaped sort developed from Early Detroit, larger and matures in same time. Free from cracks or blemishes at blossom end. Flesh solid and meaty. A good shipper.



*Bonny Best Tomato*

### John Baer (Similar to Bonny Best) 105 days

### June Pink 95 days

A very early pink sort. The vine is similar to Earliana and branches freely. Fruits produced in clusters of 6 to 8 fruits. Medium size, uniform, smooth and very attractive. Produces throughout the season. A favorite with home gardeners.

### Red Head 105 days

(Quite similar to Chalks Early Jewel.) Fruits bright red, large, smooth, nearly globe shape, very meaty and have small seed cavities. Vines of medium growth and quite open.

### Red River

An improved selection of Earliana developed in North Dakota. A good vigorous yielder. The fruits are similar to Earliana but are smoother.

*Marglobe Tomato*

## TOMATO—Early Varieties (Continued)

### Scarlet Sunrise

A greenhouse forcing variety of the European type. Fruits are scarlet, small, and 8 to 10 set per hand. Vine is vigorous and a good producer.

### Spark's Earliana

95 days

An excellent early, bright scarlet tomato. Deep, flat, smooth. Vines open, small foliage, fruits crowded in clusters of 6 to 10 over the entire plant; 3 in. in diameter and 2½ in. thick. Most popular of the early reds.

### Spark's Earliana Special Strain

Extra fine stock of this strain. Selected for smoothness, depth and earliness.

### McGee

95 days

A first early variety, having pink and scarlet fruited plants which are similar to June Pink and Earliana.

### Pritchard (Wilt Resistant)

107 days

A second early, scarlet-fruited variety. Disease resistant. Vigorous and productive. Similar to Marglobe. Vine shorter, fruit slightly flatter. Interior color bright scarlet.

## Main Crop Varieties

### Acme

110 days

A medium size, slightly oval, smooth tomato with purplish pink skin and deep scarlet flesh. The vine is large and very prolific, bearing fruits in clusters of 4 or 5, early and continuously until frost.

### Beauty

110 days

The most popular of the large pink sorts. Fruit large, smooth, purplish-pink skin, light pink flesh. Large, vigorous, heavy bearing plants. An excellent shipper.

### Brimmer

Similar in characters to Ponderosa. A large pink fruited variety, quite smooth for its size. Cell structure is irregular. The tomato is thick and meaty.

### Crimson Cushion (Beefsteak)

120 days

A scarlet "sport" from Ponderosa and resembles the original stock except that the color is a brilliant crimson-scarlet. The very large fruits are carried in clusters of 4 to 6. Flesh is very solid and meaty, making it a fine table sort.

### Dwarf Champion

125 days

Medium size, purplish-pink, nearly round fruit. Plant grows like a tree and sometimes called "Tree Tomato." Stems are short, thick and almost self-supporting. May be

grown quite close together where space is limited.

### Dwarf Stone

130 days

The largest bright red, dwarf, tree sort. A great favorite with home gardeners. A late variety producing solid, smooth fruit.

### Golden Queen

112 days

A main crop, large, smooth, bright yellow tomato, some times with a slight blush of red. Very productive and possesses a flavor superior to the red sorts, as it has less acid.

### Greater Baltimore

110 days

A red fruited, medium large, solid tomato somewhat more desirable than the Stone in that it is a little earlier and more productive. Plants are strong, continuous croppers, bearing until killed by frost. No ridges or cracks, making it an ideal canner.

### Marglobe (Wilt Resistant)

110 days

This well known and very popular tomato was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and thoroughly tested in sections where wilt is present, meeting with great success. Produces medium size, smooth, deep globe shape, meaty, bright red fruits in clusters of 5 to 7. A heavy producer and excellent for market gardeners—also fine for home gardens. Most popular shipping variety today.



## TOMATO—Main Crop Varieties (Continued)

### **Norton, Wilt Resistant Stone** 120 days

Fruits medium size, smooth, solid, scarlet-red. Selected from the Stone by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A heavy producer on wilt-infested soils or on soils free of wilt. Excellent for canning. A long distance shipper and very satisfactory for home gardens.

### **Oxheart** 130 days

Fruits, large, smooth, purplish pink, almost seedless. Flesh is very thick and delicious. The name is derived from its shape which is large at stem end, tapering almost to a point. Vine growth open and spreading, fruits setting in clusters of 3 to 7. A new variety which is sure to be popular.

### **Ponderosa** 120 days

A purplish-pink variety. Also known as "Beefsteak" because of its very thick, solid flesh and few seeds. Plants are of strong

growth and the fruits are borne in clusters of 3 to 5. Fruits are mostly oblong in shape, usually ribbed and are of large size.

### **Rutgers**

A new introduction from the New Jersey Experiment Station at Rutgers. It is a cross between Marglobe and J. T. D. In fruit and vine it is similar to Marglobe. The interior color of the fruit is a better red getting away from the white fibers. Plant is resistant to Fusarium Wilt.

### **Stone** 115 days

A bright deep-scarlet variety. Fruits are medium size, somewhat flattened, smooth, solid and of the best table quality. Unsurpassed for slicing or canning. Vines are large, vigorous and very productive of uniform size fruit. A very popular variety all over the country.



*Stone Tomato*

## Small Fruited Varieties

### **Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry** 120 days (Yellow)

Not a true tomato. Sometimes called Strawberry Tomato. Small, round yellow fruits borne singly and enclosed in a thin, papery husk. Very sweet. Used mostly for pies and preserves.

The Following Small Fruited Tomatoes Are Grown For Preserves, Pickles or Decorative Purposes and Each Requires About 120 Days to Mature:

#### **Red Cherry**

Small round fruits,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. Bright scarlet. Used for salads and pickling.

#### **Red Peach**

Resembles a peach in size and shape. The

skin is thin, covered with slight bloom and peels off like that of a peach.

#### **Red Pear**

Bright red fruits, 2 in. long, pear shaped. Has rich, distinctive flavor.

#### **Yellow Cherry**

Differs from Red Cherry only in color.

#### **Yellow Peach**

Differs from Red Peach only in color.

#### **Yellow Pear**

Differs from Red Pear only in color.

#### **Yellow Plum**

Fruit about 2 in. long and 1 in. through, the shape of a plum and lemon yellow in color.

# TURNIP

## White Fleshed Varieties

### **Cow Horn or Long White** 65 days

This variety is pure white except a dash of green in the crown. Roots 12 to 15 in. long, 3 in. thick at shoulder. Looks much like a carrot only it is blunt at the end and usually has a crook. Chiefly grown for stock feed.

### **Cow Horn Long Yellow (Yellow Bortfelder)** 65 days

This variety is identical to the Long White except that crown is yellow.

### **Extra Early Purple Top Milan** 40 days

For table. A home and market garden variety. Very early. Also very fine for forcing. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots smooth and flat, 4 in. across, lower half white shading to purplish-red above. Flesh white, fine grained and sweet.

### **Extra Early White Milan** 40 days

For table. An excellent white, home and market garden and forcing variety. Small strap leaved tops. Flat roots about 4 in. across. White flesh, tender and sweet. Desirable for Spring or Fall sowing.

### **Pomeranian White Globe** 75 days

Mostly used for stock feed but young roots also good for table use. Roots round, 4 to 5 in. in diameter, smooth, pure white, very productive. Top large.

### **Purple Top Strap Leaved** 48 days

A home and market garden variety. Leaves short, narrow and erect. Roots flat, about 5 in. across, purplish over top, white below. The flesh is white, sweet and never stringy.

### **Purple Top White Globe** 57 days

The most popular variety for general planting. Roots round, 5 to 6 in. in diameter, purple or red across the top with pure white beneath. Flesh is white, fine grained and sweet when roots are  $2\frac{3}{4}$  or 3 in. in diameter.

### **Seven Top for Turnip Greens** 45 days

Grown for the tops which are excellent for greens and stock grazing. The roots are fibrous and of poor quality. May be left standing in the open ground during the winter, except in the extremely northern states. Extensively cultivated in the South.

### **Shogoin or Japanese Foliage** 42 days

Adapted to table use for roots and greens. Quick growing and supplies large edible leaves and round, white roots. Flesh is white, and of excellent quality. Leaves 18 in., bright green. Especially popular in the South where it is replacing the Seven Top.

### **Snow Ball or Early Six Weeks**

Matures in 50 days. A very early and perfectly formed, round, white turnip for garden use. Roots smooth and large. Flesh white and very mild. An excellent winter keeper.

### **White Egg** 50 days

Very popular in home gardens and with market gardeners. Roots egg-shaped, 3 in. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, smooth and white. Half of root grows above ground. Flesh white and sweet.



*A Turnip Test Plot at Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial Ground*

## TURNIP—Yellow Fleshed Varieties

### **Amber Globe** 75 days

A yellow fleshed variety of good table quality but usually grown for stock. Large, smooth, globe-shaped roots, yellow tinged with green at the top. Flesh pale yellowish white, fine texture and sweet.

### **Golden Ball or Orange Jelly** 65 days

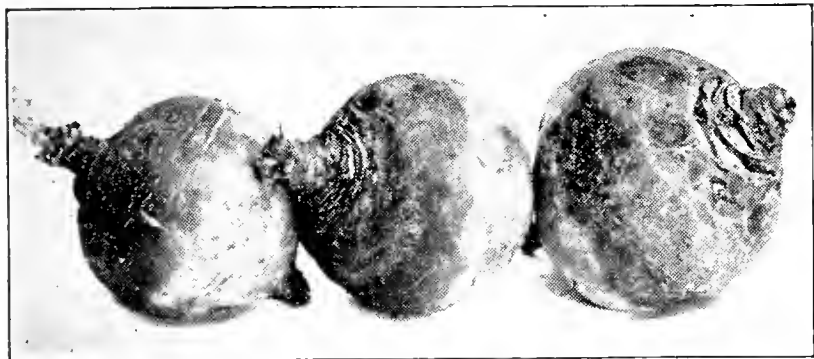
Round roots, 4 in. in diameter, smooth skin, color orange yellow. Flesh yellow, fine

grained, excellent quality. Recommended for home gardens and market gardens. A fine keeper.

### **Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen**

Matures in 85 days. Roots globular, slightly flattened, 5 in. in diameter, smooth. Upper part purplish red, lower part yellow. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary and solid. Looks like rutabagas when matured. Excellent keeper. For table or for stock feed.

## RUTABAGA or SWEDISH TURNIPS



*American Purple Top*

### **American Purple Top** 100 days

The standard variety grown for home use, market and storage. Roots large and globular, deep purplish red above ground, light yellow below, with medium short neck. Flesh a creamy yellow, of finest texture and flavor. A good yielder and keeper.

### **Bangholm** 100 days

Similar to American Purple Top.

### **Canadian Gem or Universal** 100 days

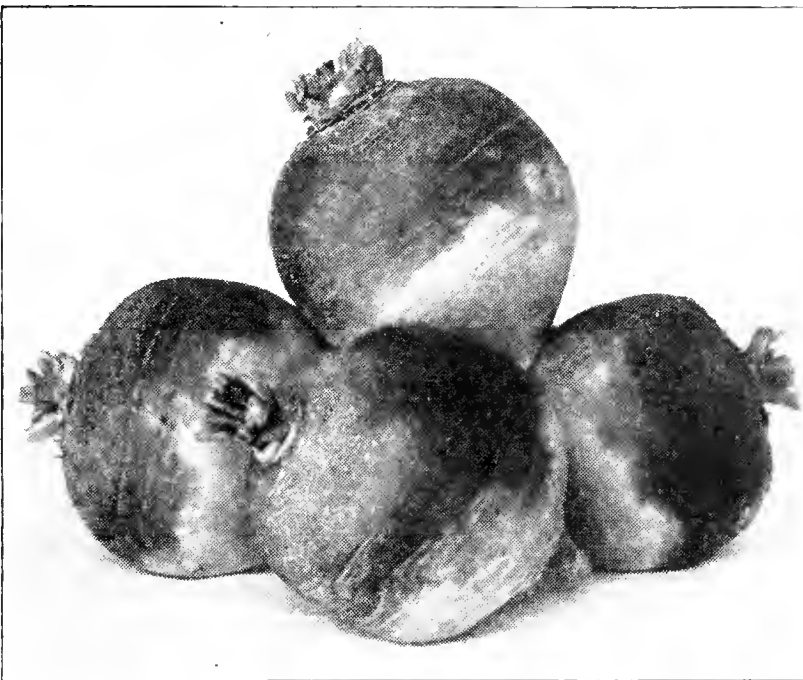
Roots round, flesh golden-yellow with purple top. Tops small with almost no neck. Hardy.

### **Golden Neckless Purple Top** 90 days

Similar to American Purple Top, except neck is very small and it is earlier.

### **Hurst's Monarch** 100 days

Large roots, deep globe or tankard shape,



*Golden Neckless Purple Top*

growing over half above ground. The skin, above ground is purple and yellow below. Flesh yellow, fine grained, sweet. A popular variety for table use and for stock feeding. Yields more per acre than other varieties.

### **Sweet Russian** 100 days

Excellent for table use and for stock feed. Large roots, nearly globe shaped, small neck. The skin is white with a green shade at the neck. White flesh, solid and sweet. An excellent keeper.

## HERBS

### **Anise (Sweet)**

An annual plant, 14 to 16 in. high. Grown for its aromatic seeds used in flavoring. Not the same as Florence Fennel, which is grown for root stalks.

### **Balm**

A low growing perennial with fragrant leaves like Lemon Verbena. Flavor is used in summer drinks. Leaves make tea used as a remedy in fevers. Yields oil used in perfumes.

### **Basil, Sweet**

A hardy annual 2 ft. tall. Leaves and shoots are used for soups, stews, etc. Yields oil used in perfumes.

### **Borage** 60 days

2 to 3 ft. high, coarse growth. A hardy annual with fuzzy foliage and blue, star-

shaped flowers which are attractive to honey bees. Leaves give a cucumber flavor to salads and flowers an aromatic flavor to drinks.

### **Caraway** 60 days

A biennial plant 1½ to 2 ft. high with finely cut foliage and clusters of small white flowers. Produces aromatic seeds the second year to use for flavoring bread, cake, etc. Leaves used for flavoring soups, etc.

### **Catnip or Catmint**

A hardy perennial. The leaves and young shoots are used for seasoning. An excellent bee pasture. Plants 2 to 3 ft. tall.

### **Coriander** 60 days

A hardy annual growing 2 ft. high, with finely cut foliage and small white flowers. Seeds are used in flavoring confectionery and seasoning bakery goods.



## HERBS (Continued)

### Dill

70 days

An annual which grows 2 ft. high. The young green stems are used for flavoring soups and sauces. The dried branches and seeds are much prized for flavoring dill pickles, and the seeds are used to season sauerkraut.

### Fennel, Sweet

60 days

A hardy, perennial aromatic herb, growing about 3 ft. high. Branching plant with finely cut foliage. Young shoots are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. Seeds used in confectionery and for medicinal purposes.

### Horehound

A perennial herb with an aromatic odor and pungent taste. The leaf extract enters into the formulas of candies, cough syrups and lozenges.

### Hyssop

A hardy perennial with aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Plant 12 to 15 in. high. Extract used as stimulant and tonic.

### Lavender, True

60 days

A hardy perennial growing 2 ft. high. Used for the distillation of lavender water or dried for use in scenting linen.

### Marjoram, Sweet

A tender perennial usually grown as an annual. Plant 14 in. high. Grown for the tender young shoots and leaves which are used green, or dried, for flavoring soups, dressing, etc.

### Pennyroyal

A low, creeping plant, ornamental for covering ground in damp, shady places. Supplies the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures.

### Rosemary

A hardy perennial, 24 in. tall, with fragrant odor and bitter taste. Leaves used in

flavoring meats and soups. Flowers are principal ingredient in distillation of toilet waters.

### Rue

Hardy, bushy perennial 18 in. tall, having unpleasant odor and warm, bitter flavor. Used chiefly in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.

### Saffron, Meadow

A hardy annual cultivated for its thistle-like yellow flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring. Flowers should be picked while in full bloom. Plant 1 to 3 ft. high with prickly leaves.

### Sage, Broad Leaf

70 days

A hardy spreading perennial, 12 to 15 in. tall, with pleasant, aromatic odor and mild pungent flavor. The most commonly used herb for seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade.

### Savory, Summer

60 days

A hardy annual about 18 in. tall. Dried leaves, stems and flowers used for flavoring soups and dressings.

### Thyme, English

70 days

An aromatic perennial herb about 12 in. high, giving its best yield during the first two years. Leaves are used for flavoring soups, gravies, stews, sauces and dressings. Plants may be grown in perennial border as they are quite ornamental with their small lilac flowers.

### Wormwood

A perennial plant 2 to 3 ft. high of fragrant and spicy odor and very bitter taste. Leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge and dressing for fresh bruises. Beneficial to chickens when planted in their yards.



*Selecting Early Scarlet Turnip Radishes for stock seed in Northrup, King & Co.'s breeding field. The roots are pulled, carefully selected for type and only perfect specimens transplanted for growing seed.*

# FLOWER SEEDS

**T**HE garden seed trade naturally gives first consideration to vegetables, since they are classed among life's necessities—but for all time, flowers have supplied one of the greatest pleasures of life and consequently have been and will always be in great demand. Everyone who maintains a home with even a small yard is a prospect for flower seeds. Dealers will find it profitable to push flower seed sales more. Our stocks are obtained, each year, from the world's choicest crops. Each lot is thoroughly tested in our laboratory and must meet our high requirements before being offered our dealers. Field tests, also, are made in our trial grounds. So far as it is possible we aim to live up to our slogan, "No better seeds at any price."

Flowers are divided into three classes—Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

**Annuals**—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year. This class of flowers is easily raised and adapted to special uses such as bedding, borders, backgrounds, rock gardens, etc. Many annuals are excellent for cutting—fragrant and colorful. May be planted for a succession of bloom all summer.

**Biennials**—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

**Perennials**—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year. In some instances, these plants bloom the first year, from seed.

In the following descriptive list, all varieties are listed by their common names, when such names are well known.

## **Ageratum, Blue (Floss Flower), Dwarf**

A hardy annual growing 12 to 15 inches high. One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. A rapid grower, early and constant bloomer, even in the hot, dry summer months. This dwarf variety is used for borders and bedding.



*A Field of Asters Being Grown for Seed on an American Seed Farm.*



## ASTERS—Half Hardy Annuals

The aster is one of the finest annual garden flowers. Since it is so easy to grow and is available in several types and shades of color, it should win increasing popularity with flower gardeners. In a bedding display, for borders or for cut flowers it is always delightful. Requires rather rich soil and sunshine. For far northern states it should be started indoors for early blooms and best results.

### American Branching—Vick's

**Branching** 2½ feet

Half Hardy Annuals. This sort is very free blooming, producing double flowers of the broad-petaled type, slightly incurved and very lasting, closely resembling small chrysanthemums. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple.

### American Early Beauty 2½ feet

Vigorous, bushy plants producing large, fully double flowers on long, strong stems. Begin blooming about time Royal Asters have passed their prime, and should be very popular wherever early frosts are not to be feared. Separate colors offered. Crimson, lavender, rose, purple, white.

### Crimson Giant 2½ feet

Plant of upright growth, 30 inches tall, producing extra large, densely double flowers on stems 15 to 18 inches long. Its color is a rich blood-crimson. An excellent bedding plant and especially desirable for cut flowers.

### Giant Comet 2 feet

Separate or Mixed Colors. Also known as

Ostrich Plume because of their attractive, light, feathery appearance. This variety blooms in mid-season, immense double flowers often 6 inches in diameter, borne on long, strong stems. The very long petals are much curled and twisted. Separate colors. Crimson, lavender, white, pink, blue, purple and salmon.

### Heart of France 15 to 20 inches

A midseason variety, the largest flowering of the dark red sorts. It opens ruby-red and grows darker as its ages. The petals seem to have an ever changing glow and sheen, finally a soft, warm, velvety texture. The plant is large and nicely branched.

### Improved Crego 2 feet

(Similar to Giant Comet.)

### King (Needled Type) 2 feet

Entirely different from all the other asters in that the blooms are globular heads of narrow, tubular or quilled petals, those in the center being curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. Erect, sturdy habit, with long stems and blooming earlier than most late sorts.



*American Branching Aster*



*Giant Comet Aster*



## ASTERS (Continued)

### Ostrich Plume

(Similar to Giant Comet.)

### Queen of the Market 18 inches

Considered the best early among the Asters. Plant of spreading habit and very productive. Before most other asters begin to bud, this variety is blooming profusely. Blooms of good size, nearly round, beautifully formed, fully double, and carried on long graceful stems. Excellent for bedding. Separate colors—scarlet, rose, dark blue, lavender. Also offered in mixture.



*Blue Lace Flower*

### Bachelor's Button—Double Blue 2 ft.

*Centaurea Cyanus*—also known as Corn Flower. An old fashioned hardy annual easy to grow. Foliage is plain but blooms are very attractive, excellent for a mass or border of gorgeous blue color in the garden and especially desirable for cut flowers. In bloom from early summer to hard frost. The mixed colors include blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

### Balloon Vine 5 to 10 feet

A hardy annual climber, also known as "Love-in-a-Puff." A quick growing plant with delicate foliage, in demand as a cover for fences, arches, garden houses, etc. Bears small white flowers followed by inflated seed pods about 1 inch in diameter, resembling small balloons. Succeeds well in light soils.

### Balsam or Lady Slipper 18 inches

An old-time popular hardy annual. Bushy plants grow rapidly and may be transplanted when of good size. Grow well in partial shade. The flowers are double as roses, frequently 2 inches in diameter. They are produced on short stems close to the central stalk. Leaves may be trimmed back if they hide the bloom. Plants require considerable moisture. Bloom in about 60 days.

### Blue Bonnet, Blue Lupin (Lupinus Subcarnosus Texensis) 18 inches

A hardy annual which produces long stemmed flower spikes bearing deep blue, pea shaped flowers. The foliage is a handsome green in the form of many narrow leaflets radiating from a center. Soil must be lime free. This particular variety stands drouth better than other lupins.

### Blue Lace Flower—Didiscus 2½ feet

A hardy annual of great charm. It is somewhat slow to germinate but it is easy to grow and a constant bloomer. The plant bears umbrella-like clusters of pale lavender, tubular flowers with expanding rim petals. Attractive in the garden and very desirable as a cut flower.

### Bouncing Bet (Saponaria Vaccaria Rosea) 2 feet

A hardy annual, also known as Soapwort. A popular edging plant. Produces dense trailing growth which is covered with starry, little, rosy-scarlet blossoms throughout the summer. Bloom quite similar to *Gypsophila*.

### Calendula—Pot Marigold 18 inches

An old time, hardy annual favorite which succeeds almost everywhere. Very showy in the garden and most attractive as a cut flower. Bushy plants. Blooms disc-like and very double.

**Orange King**—An extra fine calendula, producing dark orange-red blossoms averaging about 3 inches across.

**Mixed**—All the double sorts in an excellent mixture producing flowers ranging through the various shades of orange and yellow.

**California Poppy—Eschscholtzia** 12 inches. The state flower of California. This brilliant hardy annual is very easily grown and does well over the whole country. The foliage is finely cut and blue-green in color. The blossoms are saucer shaped, of rich yellow color, about 2 inches across. Sow the seeds where the plants are to remain.

### Calliopsis, Coronata Maxima 2 feet

Bright, showy, hardy annual, also known as Tickseed. Plants of easiest culture doing well in any sunny location, blooming all summer. Excellent for massing and cutting. Sow seed where plants are to grow. Blooms pure golden yellow, 2 inches across, borne on long, wiry stems.

*Orange King Calendula*

**Campanula, Calycanthema, Cup and  
Saucer Canterbury Bell** 24 in.

A beautiful ornament to the garden. Flowers shaped like bells or cups with calyx resembling a saucer, borne on spikes. Blooms are in light and dark blue, pink and white. A hardy biennial.

**Canary Bird Vine** 10 feet

A hardy annual climber with delicate cut leaves and dainty yellow flowers resembling a canary bird. A rapid growing plant and a profuse bloomer. Does best in a warm, sunny location, and should have a trellis.

**Candytuft (Umbellata Mixed)** 1 foot

This hardy annual is one of our best plants for edging, bedding and cutting. They bear terminal clusters of small flowers, white, purple, pink, blue. Fairly rich soil, plenty of sunshine and moderate watering grow them best.

**Canterbury Bells**

(Campanula Medium) 2 feet

A hardy biennial, bearing bell shaped single flowers in blue, white and pink. Especially beautiful in the hardy border. Medium rich soil is preferred. They do well in half shady spots. Easily grown from seeds.

**Carnation—Early Flowering** 15 inches

A very showy and handsome type of an-

nual carnation (Marguerite). Blooms in four months after seeding. Fine bushy plants producing exquisitely fragrant, double flowers, red, rose, yellow, white. Colorful in the garden and fine for cutting. Where winters are not severe they can be wintered with slight protection, or potted for house use.

**Castor Beans (Ricinus)** 6 to 10 feet

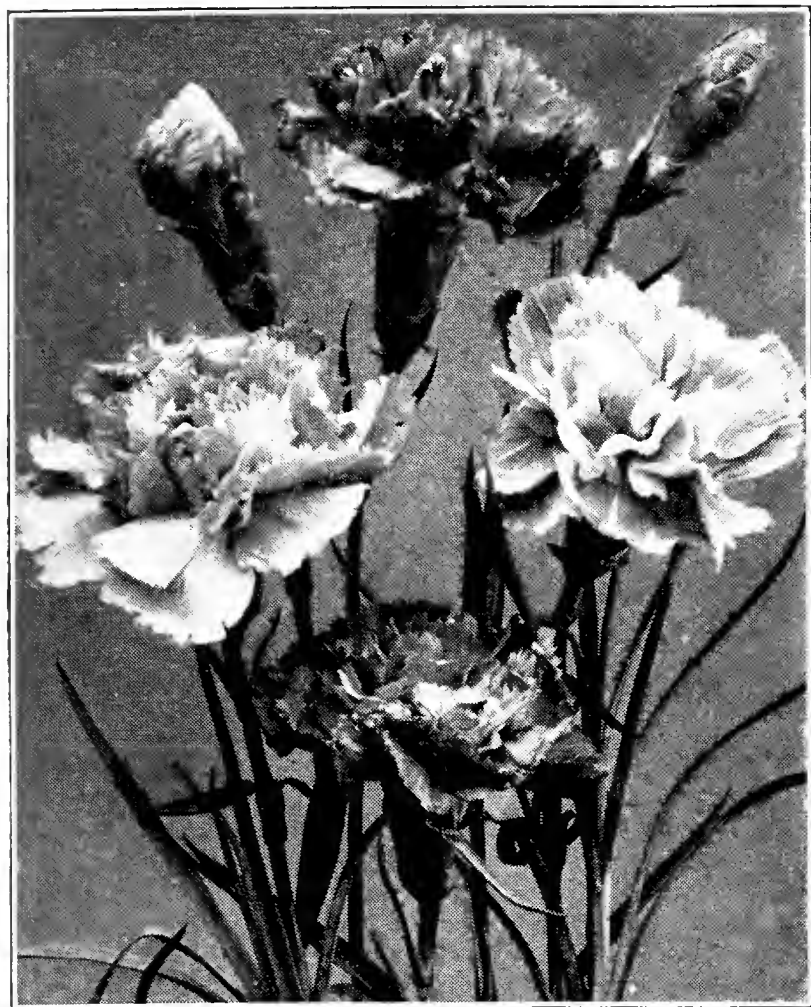
This very showy, ornamental plant is classed as a tender perennial but is planted as an annual over the greater part of the country. Stately, tropical growth with brilliantly colored spikes of seed pods. Rapid grower, requiring rich soil and plenty of water. Some gardeners say moles will not live in gardens where castor beans are growing. Several varieties provide varied colorings and sizes of growth.

**Chinese Lantern Plant—Physalis**

Franchetti 18 inches

This hardy perennial ornamental plant has come into favor for its brilliant orange-scarlet lantern shaped fruit pods. These pods are usually produced the second year. The plant is an addition to any perennial border, the yellow and brown flowers being quite pleasing.

*California Poppy—Eschscholtzia*



*Carnation*

**Chrysanthemum—Eastern Star 20 ins.**

This hardy annual is a summer blooming sort, easy to grow and a fine addition to any garden. Flowers are of the daisy type with delicate primrose petals and brown center. Free-blooming, bearing the flowers on long, stiff stems.

**Chrysanthemum, Single Annual Mixed**

20 inches. A mixture of annual chrysanthemums similar to Eastern Star, but with different colors in petals and centers, yellow, primrose, white.

**Clarkia Elegans, Double Mixed 2 feet**

A graceful and popular hardy annual which is excellent for borders, beds or cut flowers. Erect, bushy plants with attractive light green foliage. Rapid growers and constant bloomers. The stalks bear quantities of delicately colored double flowers in shades of red, white, pink and purple. Each stalk resembles a spray of Flowering Almond, and the blooms are placed axially along its length. Each bloom about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch across, resembling a small carnation. Does well in sun or shade.

**Columbine—Aquilegia, Single Long Spurred 30 in.**

A hardy perennial which blooms early in the season—light green decorative foliage with long spurred blooms on slender, long stems. Outer petals have a range of shades—scarlet, orange, pink and blue.

**Coreopsis or Calliopsis Mixed**

18 to 24 inches. Many varieties of this hardy annual, very satisfactory for beds and borders. Blooms from early summer to frost. Plants bushy with attractive foliage, covered with a mass of bloom, ranging in colors through yellow, golden and crimson. Flowers up to 2 inches across, excellent for cutting.

**Coreopsis, Lanceolata Grandiflora**

2 feet. This is the hardy perennial Calliopsis. Fine bushy plants. The bright yellow flowers, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, are borne on long, wiry, graceful stems. Blooms resemble daisies, and have broad fluted petals with ends attractively cut. In blossom over a long period and when cut are long-lasting. They flower the first year from seed.

**Cosmidium**

2 feet

This hardy annual is somewhat unknown to the gardening public and is sure to grow in popularity. Similar to the Calliopsis but flower stems are much longer. Blooms are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches across with overlapping petals of rich old gold and large brown centers. Continuous bloomers over a long period.

**Cosmos—Early Flowering Mixed 4 ft.**

One of the most popular of all hardy annuals. A single type producing white, pink, and crimson flowers. Plants are of bushy habit with feathery light green foliage, making very pleasing backgrounds or screens. The flowers are about 3 inches across with broad, fluted, overlapping petals. Long, graceful stems make them especially attractive for cutting.



*Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora*





*Northrup, King & Co.'s Strain of Early Flowering Cosmos*

**Cosmos—Orange Flare** 60 in.

One of the finest background plants and excellent for cut flowers—feathery foliage with large single orange colored blooms borne on long graceful stems. One of the new all-American selections. Early. A hardy annual.

**Cypress Vine—Mixed** 10 feet

A hardy annual climber, producing delicate fern-like foliage and a profusion of star shaped, scarlet and white blossoms from midsummer until frost. Adaptable for training on a light, ornamental trellis.

**Delphinium (Gold Medal Hybrids)—Perennial** 3 to 5 ft.

Tall sorts producing long stalks with beautiful, deeply cut, bright green leaves and long flower spikes in shades of blue. Excellent for backgrounds. A mixture of colors.

**Digitalis—Foxglove, Mixed** 36 in.

One of the old-fashioned garden flowers still popular. Long spikes crowded with thimble-like blooms spotted on the interiors. A hardy perennial excellent for backgrounds. Rose and white.

**Evening Scented Stock—(Matthiola Bicornis)** 15 inches

Most easily grown hardy annual border plant. Odd gray-green foliage. The flowers emit a delightfully fragrant odor in the evening or after a shower. Long, curious seed pods with double horn-like ends. Its great-

est attraction is its perfume, which fills the whole yard.

**Everlastings, Globe Amaranth** 24 ins.

This hardy annual Straw Flower produces bushy, symmetrical plants much desired for beds, made especially attractive by its blooms which are clover-like, only coarser and more fibrous. These purplish-red, white and striped blooms are excellent everlastings, carrying through the winter nicely in dry bouquets.

**Everlastings—Helichrysum**

Monster Double, 2½ feet. A beautiful, hardy annual everlasting. Flowers are very attractive when growing, and make exceptionally attractive winter bouquets if cut when partially open and dried in a cool place, heads downward. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff overlapping petals, with the stiff, pointed, outer petals growing in saucer shape. A wide range of brilliant and soft colors.

**Forget-me-not, Myosotis Alpestris**

8 to 12 inches. Beautiful little half hardy perennial plants suitable for borders, rock garden planting or potting for indoor decoration. If seeded in early spring, it will bloom the first year, or it may be sown in summer or early fall for blooms the next summer. To carry over the winter it must have protection. Moist and somewhat shady situations are required. The dainty, five petalled, blue flowers make their appearance in early Spring.



*Cypress Vine*



*Everlastings—Helichrysum*

**Four O'clock (Marvel of Peru) 2 feet**

A tender perennial which is usually treated as an annual. Fine, bushy plants suitable as a hedge or low screen. The brilliant, tubular flowers open about four in the afternoon and remain open until the next morning. Grow in almost all soils and in unfavorable weather. Sweet scented. Bloom from midsummer to frost. Roots may be stored over winter and replanted the following spring.

**Gaillardia, Double Mixed 18 inches**  
(Blanket Flower)

A very popular hardy annual. Large heads of bright yellow and red flowers, very double with quilled petals, suitable for bouquets. Should be sown where plants are to remain. Bloom from early summer until late in Fall.

**Gaillardia Grandiflora 2 feet**  
(Blanket Flower)

A hardy perennial, which is one of our finest garden flowers. The blooms are 2 to 3 inches across on fine bare stems excellent for cutting; single, with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges. In flower from June until frost.

**Godetia Grandiflora 2 feet**

Double Tall Flowering Mixed. A hardy annual very valuable for bedding and borders. For mass effects it is delightful. The satiny, cup-shaped flowers in shades of rose, red or pink, are borne on long spikes. Do best in rather poor soil.

**Gypsophila Elegans Gr. Alba 2 feet**  
(Baby's Breath)

A hardy annual, improved strain, with panicles of single, star-shaped white

flowers. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets, etc. Thrives almost everywhere.

**Gypsophila Elegans Grandiflora Rose**

Same as above variety except color—rose instead of white.

**Hollyhock, Double—Choicest Mixed**

5 to 10 feet. A hardy perennial of upright growth unequalled as a background or screen. The beautiful long spikes filled with blooms, 3 inches across and growing close together on the stalks, make a dazzling display. Given rich soil and a location where plenty of water can be supplied, hollyhocks will grow and bloom freely for years. Colors: Scarlet, maroon, rose, yellow, pink, white.

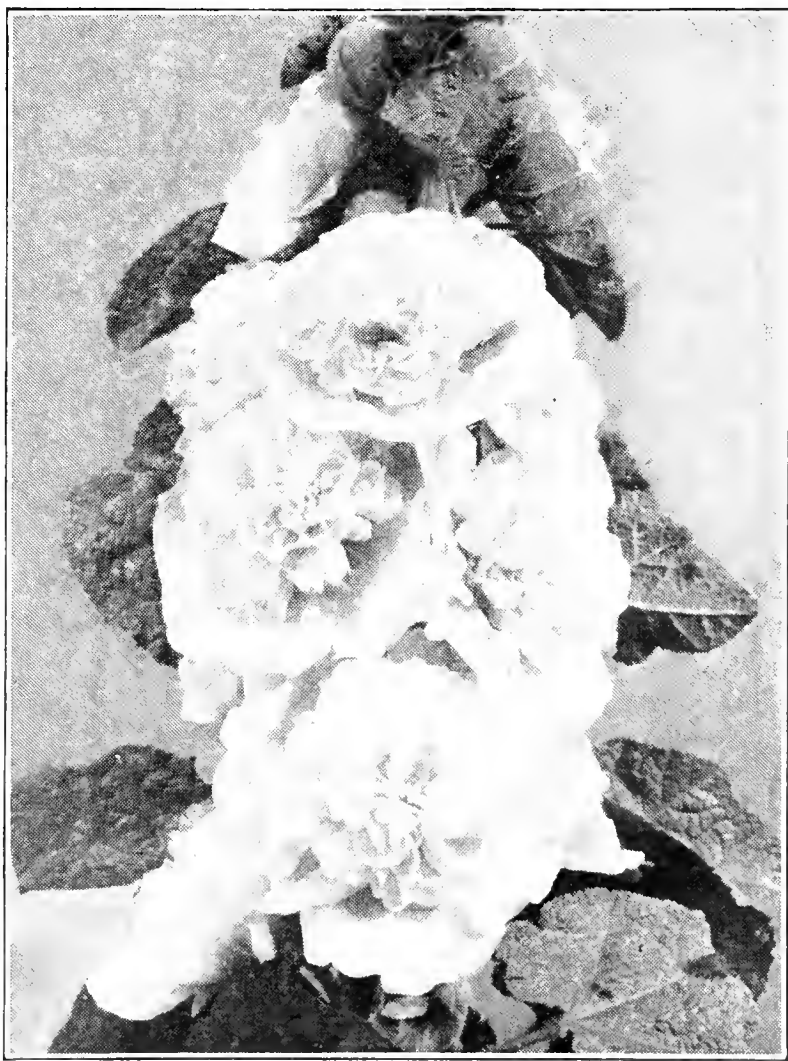
**Hyacinth Bean, Dolichos, Mixed 10 ft.**

This hardy annual climber is rapid growing and free flowering with pea-shaped blooms white to rich violet purple in color, on erect spikes, followed by ornamental pods of purple and white. Plant growth is somewhat similar to that of a pole bean, having heart-shaped leaves. The blossoms are fragrant.

**Japanese Hop Vine**

**Humulus Japonicus 15 feet**

A hardy annual climber which is not affected noticeably by heat, drouth or insects. The foliage resembles the common hop, is rapid growing and dense. The rough, lobed leaves are variegated with green, yellow and white. White flowers are borne in clusters.



*Double Hollyhocks*

*African Marigold***Job's Tears, Coix Lachrymae** 2 feet

A hardy annual ornamental grass with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. These seeds have medicinal value and are used as beads. The leaves are used as greens in making bouquets.

**Kochia Childsii—Summer Cypress**

2½ feet. This hardy annual, known also as "Mexican Fire Bush" is an excellent hedge or background plant. It grows into dense bush form, very symmetrical and with very fine cut, green foliage. After a frost the foliage turns a beautiful bronze red.

**Larkspur—Tall Double Stock Flowered**

**Dark Blue**—2 to 3 feet. Very popular annual of branching growth and with soft green finely cut foliage and tall spikes of dark blue flowers. An early bloomer staying in flower all summer. Excellent for several kinds of garden planting and a most attractive cut flower. This is the annual Delphinium.

**Larkspur—Lustrous Carmine**

Same as dark blue except the color.

**Larkspur—Mixed**

Same as dark blue except that instead of single color, a mixture of colors is provided.

**Lupins—Annual Mixed** 2 feet

A hardy annual which is especially popular for mixed borders, beds and for cutting. The foliage is a handsome green, leaves being in the form of many long narrow shoots radiating from a center. Plants are of robust branching habit, and the spikes con-

tain pea-shaped flowers over most of their length. Blue, rose, yellow. If spikes are picked as they mature, the plants will continue in bloom for a long time. Semi-shade preferred and seeds should be sown where plants are to remain.

**Marigold—African** 2½ feet

A hardy annual of dense, bushy habit with finely cut bright green foliage. The blooms are large, frequently 3 inches across, globular in shape, composed of a compact mass of tubular or quilled petals in very regular arrangements. Predominating shades are orange and lemon. A very satisfactory garden flower for summer and autumn. Also excellent for cutting, but emits an extra pungent odor if stems or flowers are bruised.

**Marigold—French (Tall, Double)**

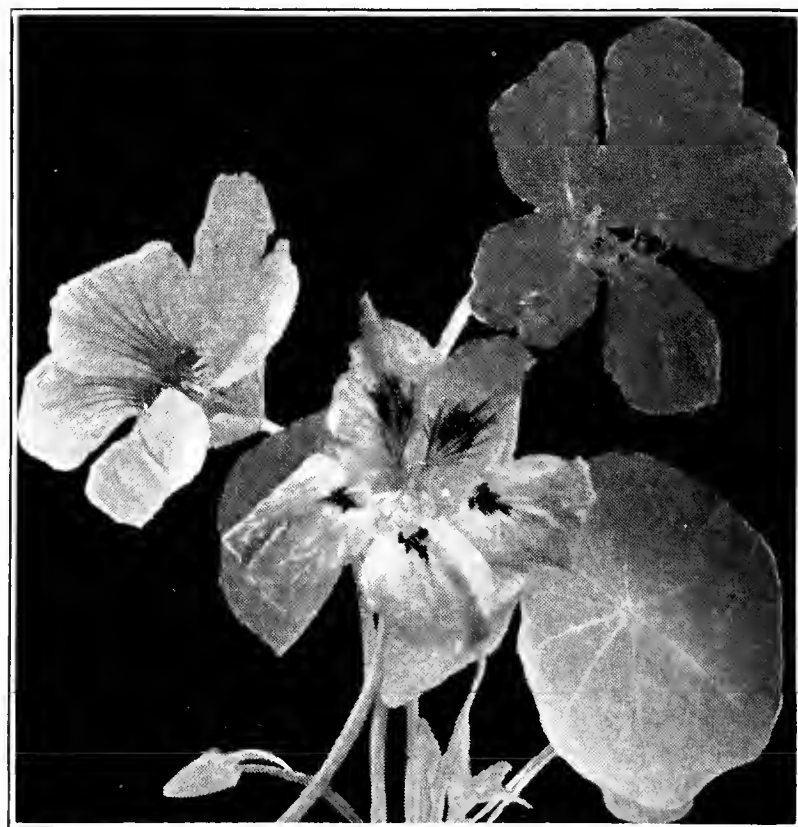
24 inches. A hardy annual of the same general family as the variety above, but differing in flower growth and colorings—some of the sorts being beautifully striped and spotted. The plants are symmetrical, bushy and attractive for bedding and edging. Bear flowers over a long period.

**Marigold—Guinea Gold** 2 to 2½ ft.

An unusual type of marigold, one plant producing 30 to 40 blooms of brilliant orange flushed with gold. Nearly all flowers are double or semi-double and their odor is much less pungent than that of other marigolds.

**Mignonette (Reseda) Sweet** 12 inches

A hardy annual which derives its great popularity from its fragrance. The plant is of rather rambling, branching growth, with dark green leaves. The branches bear cone shaped spikes of closely set blossoms. Does well in the sun as well as in partial shade. For cutting it is used mainly in combination with showier flowers, supplying the fragrance.

*Dwarf Nasturtiums*



## Mixed Annuals

(See Old Fashioned Garden.)

### Moon Flower (*Ipomoea Noctiflora*) —White Seeded

A climber which produces 8 to 12 blooms per plant each evening after plant has matured. Blooms pure white, large and fragrant.

### Morning Glory—Heavenly Blue 10 to 12 ft.

A hardy annual vine which grows rapidly. Heart shaped, green, glossy leaves with clear sky-blue blooms having cream colored throats.

### Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*) Tall or Running 10 to 15 feet

New sorts of this wonderful hardy annual have come to us in recent years from Japan and Brazil. They produce larger blooms, richer colors, with many beautiful variations, stripings and blotchings. Very quick growth covering porches, trellises and fences. Soak the seed several hours in warm water before planting.

### Moss Rose—*Portulaca* (double)

### Moss Rose—*Portulaca* (single) 6 inches

This little hardy annual is unrivalled for brilliance among plants of low growth. Also called "Sun Plant" because it thrives in very sunny locations. Plant of low spreading habit, with small stems tinted red, and small quill-shaped leaves which gives it a mossy appearance. Blossoms cup-shaped and glossy, about 1 inch across, the common colors being orange and rose. Very prolific. Now used in rock gardens.



*Painted Tongue—Salpiglossis*

## NASTURTIIUM

This hardy annual is a native of Peru. It has won a high place for itself in popular favor through its beauty, ease of culture, adaptability to many uses and long periods of bloom. It grows well all over the United States provided it has moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny location. Begins blooming early and will continue up to frost if flowers are picked before seed forms. The circular leaves and large blooms are borne on long thin stems suitable for cutting. The five-petalled flowers with open, hairy throats and trailing spurs run almost the whole range of colors, excepting blue, green and white.

### Nasturtium—Double Gleam Hybrids Mixed

### Nasturtium—Golden Gleam

A medium tall nasturtium with golden yellow bloom and a petal arrangement which gives the appearance of a double flower. Very fragrant. Flower stems long, making this variety excellent for cutting.

### Nasturtium—Dwarf— All Colors Mixed 12 inches

This low-growing sort, also known as "Tom Thumb," is used mainly for bedding borders and boxes.

### Nasturtium—Tall or Running— All Colors Mixed

5 feet. This sort produces the largest and finest formed flowers. It is used to best advantage on trellises, walls, fences, etc.



*Giant Fancy Pansy*

*Pinks or Dianthus***Nemophila, Insignis Blue** 6 inches

A hardy annual known also as "Baby Blue Eyes." A native wild flower of California domesticated to be of excellent use as a border plant or for bedding. Plant is of spreading habit with bright green, hairy leaves, and covered with saucer-shaped blue flowers about 1 inch across. Should be planted in spring, in the location where the plants are to grow.

**Nigella (Love in the Mist or Devil in the Bush)** 18 inches

This peculiar, hardy annual gets its name from its odd blue blossom which is partly concealed in the dense feathery foliage. The plant grows in oval-bush form, and requires very little care in any garden. The seed pods are as curious looking as the blooms.

**Old Fashioned Garden**

This is a mixture of many varieties of annual flowers including the sorts so popular in the old gardens of years ago. Beds or borders seeded to this mixture are always a source of interest and many surprises. Includes both tall and dwarf varieties.

**Painted Tongue—Salpiglossis** 2½ ft.

Many have called it the orchid of hardy annual flowers. It has individuality and colorings found in no other variety. The blooms are funnel-shaped, something like a petunia, only larger, and are borne on long stems. Several blooms are sometimes on one stem. The range of colors includes blue, brown, red, purple, rose and violet, and

nearly every flower is veined with a glint of gold. The color veining in all the blooms is marvelous. Of easy culture, blooms during June, July, August.

**PANSY**

This hardy annual is a favorite everywhere. The bright, smiling faces of pansies give cheer all through the late Spring, Summer and Fall. A moist, sunny location with rich, loamy soil is required for best results. Cool weather produces larger blooms. Some specialists claim the plants must be transplanted twice to get large flowers—once from a seed box to a bed and then to an open garden.

**Fine—All Colors Mixed**

A mixture of low price, and very satisfactory quality for bedding purposes.

**Giant Fancy—All Colors Mixed**

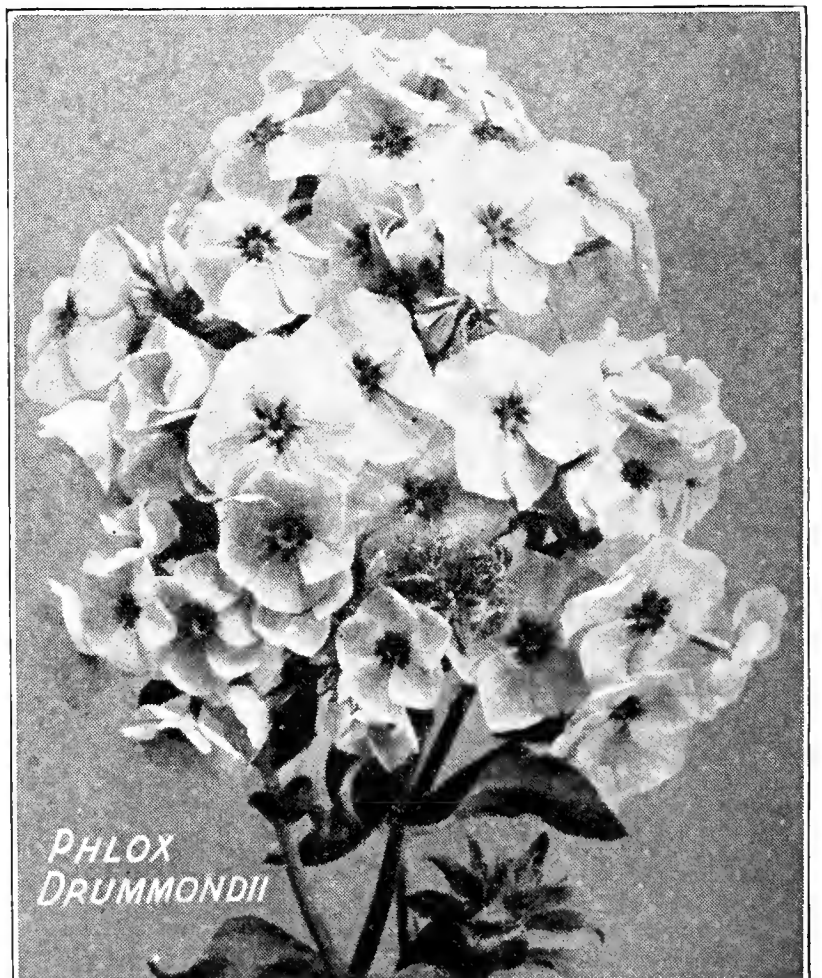
A mixture of large flowering sorts.

**Giant Trimardeau—Mixed**

This mixture has a complete color range but the more popular shades are the dark ones. Flowers well rounded and not quite so large as some of the other varieties. This is an excellent mixture for those who do not require the extra large blooms.

**Petunia—Hybrida, All Colors Mixed**

18 inches to 2 feet. A mixture of medium size sorts, with profuse blooming habits. Bushy plants for massing in beds or for use in flower boxes, urns, etc. Trumpet or tubular shaped flowers about 2 inches across. Bloom 2 months after seeding and continuously until frost. A wide range of colors.

*Phlox Drummondii*





*Salvia Splendens*

**Petunia, Hybrida, Blue** 18 in. to 2 ft.

Plants of the same sort as described under Petunia, Mixed. This sort produces flowers of one color, a deep sky blue.

**Petunia, Hybrida, Pink** 18 in. to 2 ft.

Same as Petunia Blue except that color is a rosy pink.

**Petunia, Hybrida, Red** 18 in. to 2 ft.

**Phlox Drummondii** 12 inches

A hardy annual producing bushy plants carrying many broad, flat-topped clusters of disc-like, five petalled flowers, each about three-fourths inch in diameter. They are especially enjoyed for their brilliant colorings and length of blooming period. Excellent for beds and borders. Succeed in almost any sunny location.

**Pinks or Dianthus, Chinensis Double Mixed** 1 foot

An old-fashioned hardy annual which is very popular for massing, borders and for cutting. Stems are of good length for cutting. Flowers are often 2 inches across. Crimson, rose, maroon, salmon, lilac. Leaves are narrow and bright green. These plants are really biennials but are generally treated as annuals as they bloom the first year from seed if placed in a sunny location with good soil. The double sorts

are nearly as fine for cutting as carnations. Many of the varieties are fragrant.

**Poppy, American Legion** 20 inches

One of the most beautiful, satiny, annual poppies. The plants are of erect growth, bushy, with deeply cut foliage, slender hairy stems. The blooms are large, single, rich scarlet petals, yellow anthers and a white cross at the center. Bloom in the Summer from seed sown in the Spring.

**Poppy, Single and Double—All Colors Mixed**

20 inches. A very fine mixture of the best annual single and double poppies in a great range of gorgeous colors, and all types of blooms.

**Poppy, Iceland, Nudicaule, Mixed** 18 in.

Similar in growth to Shirley but blooms are of yellow, orange or white. A hardy perennial which blooms throughout the season.

**Poppy—Shirley—Mixed** 18 in.

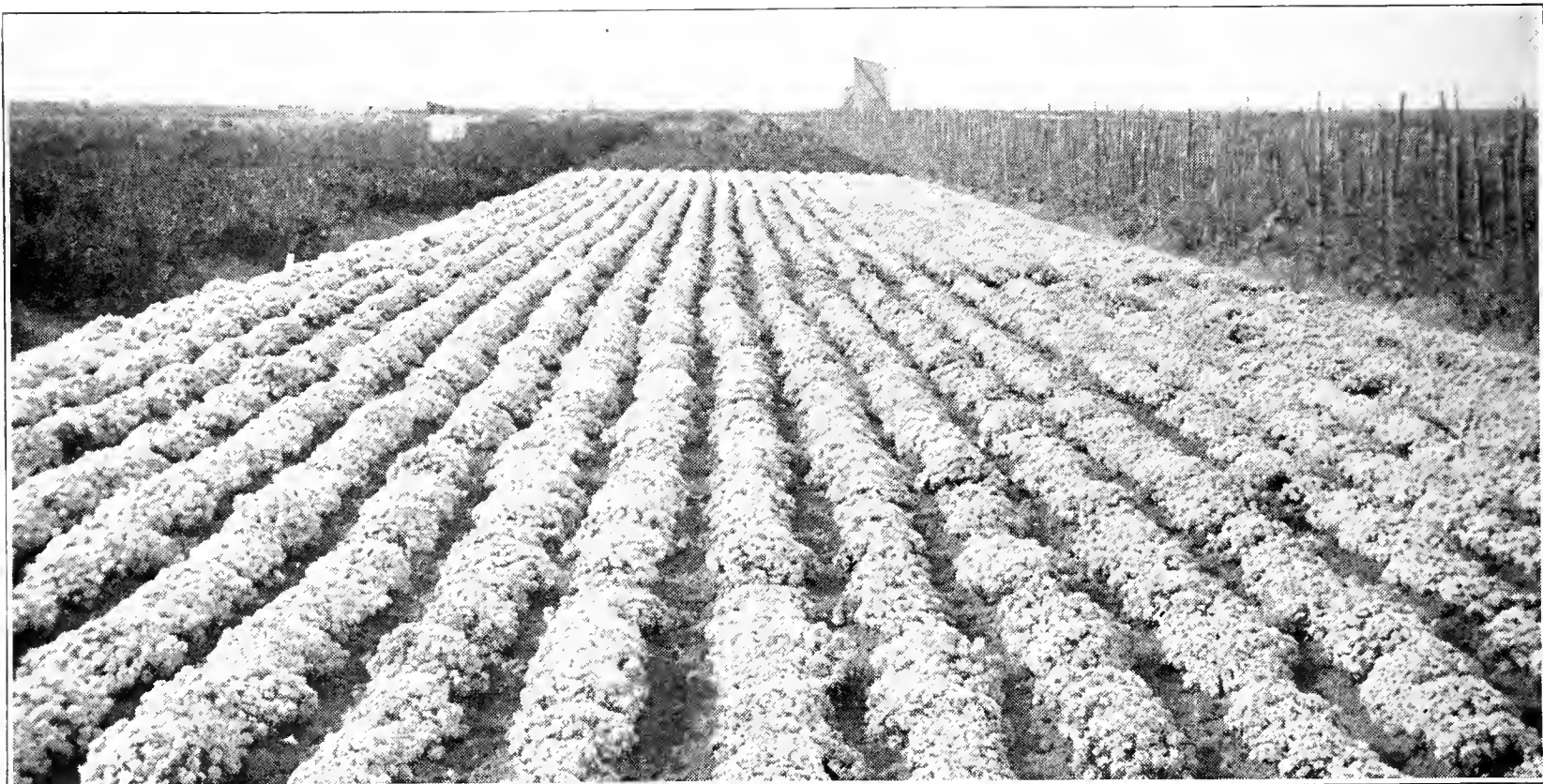
Beautiful satiny flowers on long stems. Now commonly known as the Flanders Field Poppy. In this mixture are several colors—red rose, apricot, salmon pink. Foliage finely cut and somewhat hairy.

**Portulaca—See Moss Rose**



*Stocks—Large Flowering Ten Weeks*





*Sweet Alyssum Growing for Seed*

**Salvia Splendens** 2 feet

A tender perennial but generally used as an annual. Also known as Scarlet Sage. This particular variety is the largest and most brilliant. Plants are bushy and covered with countless spikes of tubular florets from July until frost. The bright scarlet color makes this plant very desirable for beds, borders, boxes, etc. Plant seed in boxes indoors in March and transplant to open soil in May or plant in open garden when it is quite warm.

**Scabiosa, Mourning Bride** 2½ feet

This hardy annual, also known as Pin Cushion Flower, blooms from July until frost, if flowers and seed pods are picked. The abundance and long period of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems, make it one of the most useful decorative plants in the garden. Flower heads about 2 inches across, made up of florets surrounding a thimble-shaped cone, giving it a fancied resemblance to a pin cushion. Soft shades of blue, red, yellow, white, etc. Bees and butterflies are attracted to this flower.

**Scarlet Flax (Linum Grand. Rubrum)**

18 inches. A hardy annual, producing clusters of glossy, bright red, saucer-shaped flowers with dark centers. Plants of dainty appearance, but effective in beds and borders. Successive sowings prolong the blooming season.

**Snapdragon—Antirrhinum—All**

**Colors Mixed** 2 feet

A hardy annual which is admired by everyone and easy to grow almost everywhere. For gorgeous and varied coloring, copper, crimson, yellow, red, white. Few flowers can match snapdragons. The long spikes bearing the large, fragrant, interesting blooms may be enjoyed all through

the Summer and Fall if the seed pods are nipped off. Excellent for bedding and cut flowers. Easily raised from seed in good soil and in a sunny location.

**Snapdragon—Rust Proof, Mixed**

24 in.

A University of California strain developed to resist rust. Mixture includes pastel shades of yellow, pink, orange, white.

**Snow on the Mountain—**

(Euphorbia Variegata)

2 feet. A hardy annual foliage plant very popular for borders. In early growth the graceful branches bear bright green leaves but later in the season they become edged with silvery white. Grows in poor soil, if in a sunny location.

**Stocks—Large Flowering, Ten Weeks**

12 to 15 inches. A popular, hardy annual with plants of branching habit bearing handsome spikes of double, rosette-like blossoms on fine stems. For brilliance and diversity of color, fragrance and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Plants may be potted in the Fall and they will continue to bloom indoors during the winter.

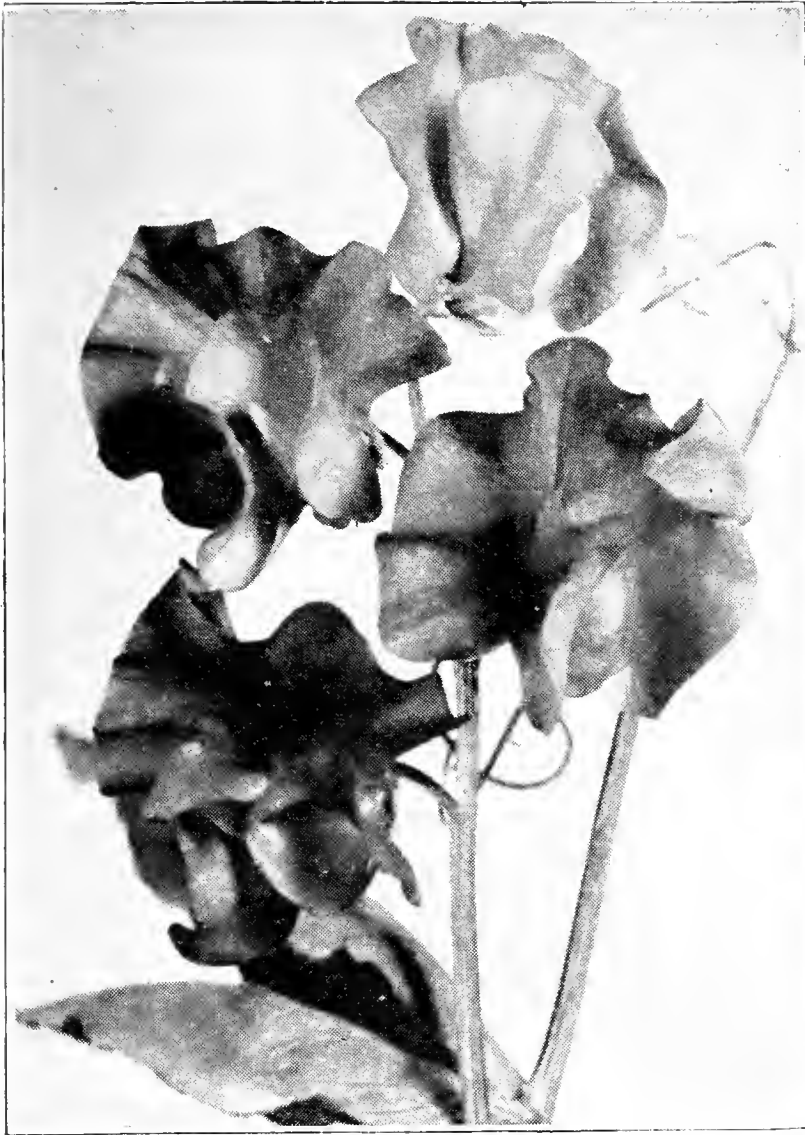
**Sunflower—Helianthus—Annual**

**Dwarf, Double Yellow** 4 to 5 ft.

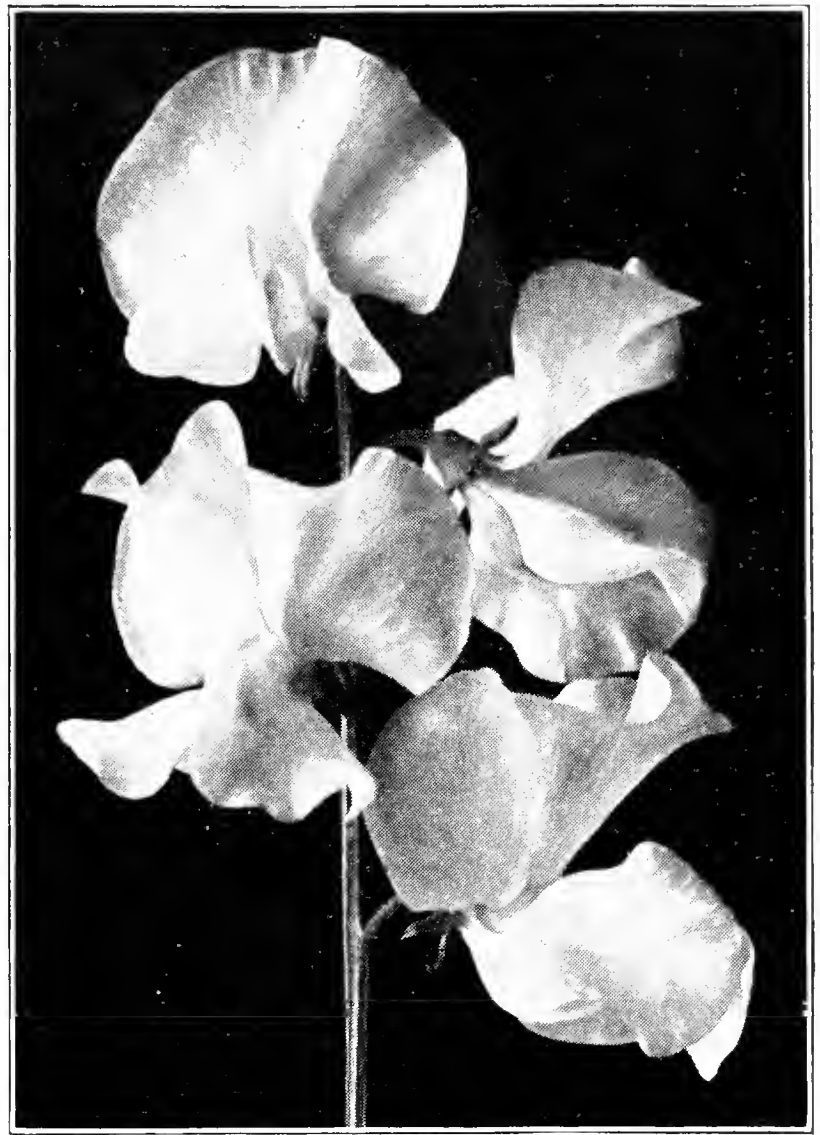
A hardy annual very popular for borders, backgrounds, etc., and for cutting. Many flowers on each stock, blooming over a long period. The flowers are large, double, deep yellow.

**Sweet Alyssum** 10 inches

One of the most widely planted hardy annuals. A very fragrant edging plant which starts to bloom in early summer and continues until frost. The clusters of small, white, cross-shaped flowers are excellent for small bouquets. Cut it back when it is through blooming and it will bloom again.



*Sybil Henshaw—A Rich Crimson Spencer*



*Youth—Pure White Spencer with  
Pink Picotee*

## SWEET PEAS—Late Flowering Spencers (Hardy Annual, 6 Feet)

The Late Flowering Spencers are vigorous growers and prodigious bloomers. The vines are branching, bearing large blossoms on long, stiff stems—usually three blooms or more on a stem. The flowers have upright standards beautifully waved or frilled, graceful wings and open keel. This is the Spencer which has been most commonly grown by the gardening public.

### Named Varieties

Each named variety offered here is the best and most up-to-date sort in its color class. Recommended by the National Sweet Pea Society.

#### **Austin Frederick**

Giant Lavender.

#### **Avalanche**

Pure white. Very large and gorgeously frilled flower.

#### **Bonfire**

Cherry pink, cream wings.

#### **Charity**

Crimson.

#### **Charming**

Deep cerise with a salmon sheen.

#### **Chieftain**

Satin mauve.

#### **Elegance**

Blush lilac suffused pink.

#### **Gleneagles**

Very large lavender, light blue.

#### **Huntsman**

Bright scarlet and perfectly sunproof.

#### **Magnet**

Bright cream pink.

#### **Mrs. A. Searles**

Rich pink merging into soft orient red.

#### **Olympia**

Rich deep purple.

#### **Picture**

Cream pink, with deeper flush on the wings. Very large.

#### **Pinkie**

Clear deep pink. Beautiful flowers on long stems.

#### **Powerscourt**

A pure lavender. One of the finest.

#### **Reflection**

Rich mid-blue. A new variety of large size, heavy texture and excellent form.

#### **Rosie**

Deep rose pink.

#### **Sybil Henshaw**

Rich crimson.

#### **Warrior**

Deep maroon.

#### **What Joy**

Cream.

#### **Youth**

Large white, pink picotee.

## Spencer Sweet Pea Mixture

### Spencer Choice Mixture

A superior mixture of the best and newest Late Flowering Spencer varieties, very carefully balanced to produce an even showing of the many colors.

### Spencer Fine Mixed

An excellent mixture of popular, late flowering sorts in all the desired colors.

### Early Flowering Spencer Mixed

An excellent mixture of the better items in the Early Flowering Spencer list. This type does not produce as large, branching plant growth as the "Late Flowering," but offers the advantage of a longer blooming period. Excellent for both greenhouse and home garden cultivation.

## Grandiflora Sweet Peas

(Hardy Annual, 6 Feet)

The Grandiflora is the common type of Sweet Peas, producing more flowers, more fragrance and standing poor treatment better than the Spencers, but the flowers are not as large and stems not as long.

For those who wish to grow the separate colors we can supply the large blossom varieties in the following:

Red, Lavender, Blue, Pink, White

### Grandiflora Mixture

A mixture of the best of the separate colors. It produces a wonderful display of blooms in all shades.

## Cupid Sweet Peas

Dwarf or Bedding Mixture

This is a dwarf sweet pea, growing only 6 to 8 inches high. Used for edging, low beds and pot culture. From June until late summer the plants are covered with flowers of good size. Since the plants cover the ground so closely, they do not suffer from drought as much as the tall sorts.

### Sweet William

1½ to 2 feet

One of the old popular hardy perennials. The large trusses of brilliant flowers are delightful in any garden. Require a good, rich, well fertilized soil for best results. The broad clusters of fragrant flowers are like little pinks with delicately fringed, overlapping petals. Color range, pink, scarlet, maroon, white, usually two shades to each plant. Fine for cut flowers.

### Verbena, Mammoth Fine, All Colors

A free flowering half hardy perennial, usually treated as an annual. Excellent for bedding and edging. Of creeping habit with dark green foliage. Many clusters of large star-shaped flowers with round lobed petals. Color range—blue, pink, scarlet, yellow, white—most of the flowers having white eyes.

### Verbena, Mammoth

Pink and rose shades.

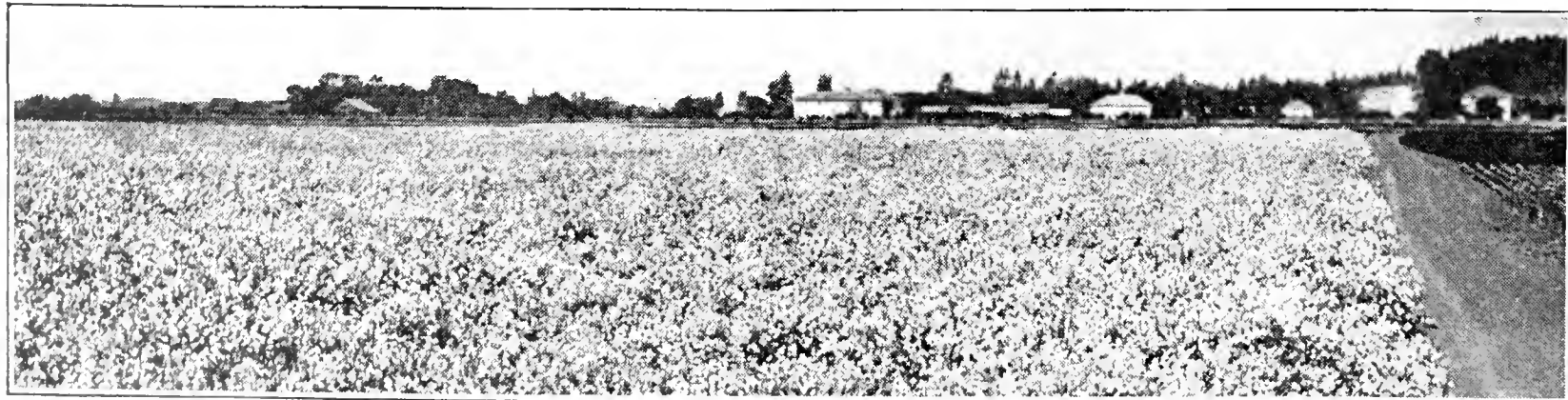
### Verbena, Mammoth

Blue shades.

### Vinca or Periwinkle

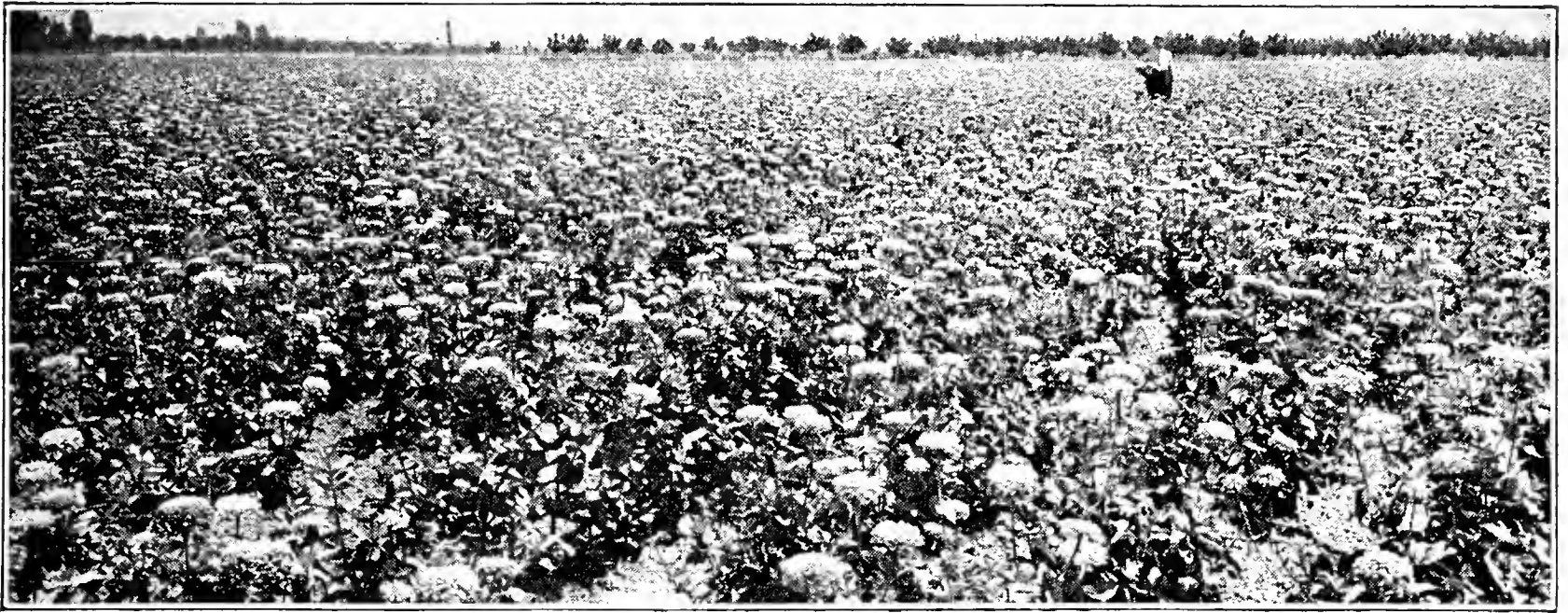
15 inches

A tender perennial brought from the island of Madagascar. Very free blooming, handsome bushy plants with glossy foliage and round, single flowers 1½ inches across. The flowers are flat and circular with five petals. Colors, solid white, rose with crimson eye and white with rose center. Plants are free from attack by insects. Usually treated as annuals and bloom during the late summer and autumn. In the fall it may be potted and grown indoors with success.



*Just Imagine the Fragrance Arising From This Seed Farm Field of Sweet Peas.*





*A Field of Double Giant Zinnias Growing For Seed On a California Seed Farm.*

## ZINNIA

This deservedly popular, hardy, garden annual is a descendant of a wild Mexican zinnia. It is a rather voracious plant, thriving on rich, well fertilized soil and moderate moisture. Sunshine and warmth are necessities for its success. A delightful garden flower in masses, and equally desirable as a cut flower.

### **Dahlia Flowered** 2½ feet

Very large, robust, branching plants producing large blooms which resemble Decorative Dahlias—often measuring 3 to 4 inches deep and 5 inches across. The flowers usually have slightly hollowed centers ringed with tubular petals. The petals over the flower have a tendency to curl inward. This is offered in a mixture and in the following single colors—bright rose, burnt orange, scarlet.

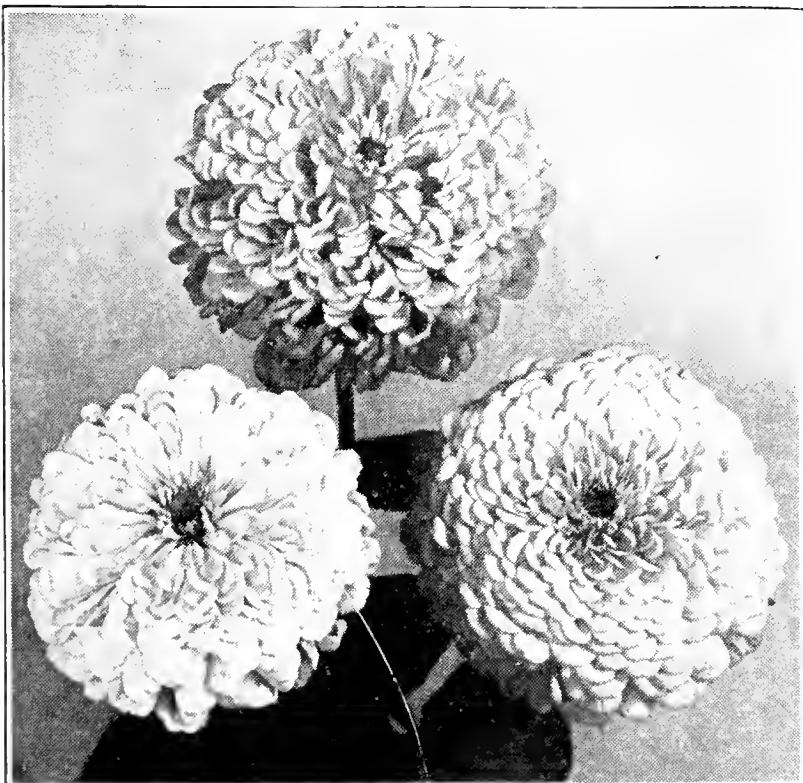
### **Double Giants** 2½ feet

Large bushy, branching plants and bear, above the foliage, numerous flowers on long stiff stems. The blooms average 5

inches across, many running larger, and they are very brilliant in coloring. The center is more elevated than in the Dahlia Flowered type and the rows of petals are more regular. Excellent for brilliant beds and long-lived cut flowers. This class is offered in a mixture as well as in three single colors—bright rose, burnt orange, scarlet.

### **Lilliput, Double Mixed** 12 inches

Handsome, little, branching, bushy plants with double flowers in such profusion as to nearly cover the foliage. Blooms about 1½ inches across and quite deep. Excellent for borders or edgings. Mixed colors—yellow, crimson, scarlet.



*Dahlia Flowered Zinnia*



*Lilliput Zinnia*

## USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT FLOWERS

## VARIETIES DESIRABLE FOR CUT FLOWERS

**Aster**—18 in. to 2½ ft.—White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple.  
**Bachelor Button**—2 ft.—Blue.  
**Blue Bonnet**—18 in.—Blue.  
**Blue Lace Flower**—2½ ft.—Lavender.  
**Calendula**—18 in.—Yellow.  
**Calliopsis**—2 ft.—Yellow.  
**Candytuft**—1 ft.—Lilac, pink, purple, white.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Chrysanthemum**—Annual Single Mixed—Varied Shades—20 in.  
**Chrysanthemum**—Eastern Star—20 in.—Primrose with brown centers.  
**Clarkia**—2 ft.—Red, white, pink, purple.  
**Coreopsis**—6 to 12 in.—Yellow, golden, crimson.  
**Cosmos**—4 ft.—White, pink, crimson.  
**Everlastings-Globe Amaranth**—18 in.—Red, white, striped.  
**Everlastings-Helichrysum**—2½ ft.—Yellow, red, rose, salmon.  
**Gaillardia**—18 in. to 2 ft.—Orange and maroon.  
**Gypsophila**—2 ft.—White, rose.

**Larkspur**—2 to 3 ft.—Dark blue, carmine.  
**Marigold, African**—2½ ft.—Orange, lemon.  
**Marigold, French**—18 in.—Brown, orange, striped.  
**Nasturtium**—Dwarf—12 in.—Tall, 5 ft.—Crimson, yellow, rose, salmon.  
**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Phlox Drummondii**—12 in.—Rose, scarlet, violet, white, yellow.  
**Salpiglossis**—Painted Tongue—2½ ft.—Blue, red, purple, brown.  
**Scabiosa**—2½ ft.—Blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Snap Dragon**—2 ft.—Yellow, white, pink, red.  
**Stocks**—2½ ft.—Pink, scarlet, white, yellow.  
**Sunflower**—3 to 4 ft.—Deep yellow.  
**Sweet Peas**—6 ft.—Red, pink, white, blue, lavender.  
**Zinnia—Giant Double**—2½ ft.—Rose, orange, scarlet.  
**Zinnia—Dahlia Flowered**—2½ ft.—Rose, orange, scarlet.  
**Zinnia—Lilliput**—12 in.—Yellow, crimson, scarlet.

## SWEET SCENTED FLOWERS

**Ageratum**—12 in.—Blue.  
**Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Candytuft**—1 ft.—Lilac, pink, purple, white.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Evening Scented Stock**—15 in.—White.  
**Mignonette**—12 in.—Greenish yellow.  
**Nasturtium**—Golden Gleam.  
**Petunia**—18 in.—Red, white, pink, blue.

**Scabiosa**—2½ ft.—White, purple, yellow, red.  
**Stocks**—2½ ft.—Pink, scarlet, white, yellow.  
**Sweet Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Sweet Peas**—6 ft.—Red, pink, white, blue, lavender.  
**Sweet William**—1½ to 2 ft.—Red, white, pink.  
**Verbena**—8 in.—White, pink, red, blue.

## CLIMBING VINES

**Balloon Vine**—5 to 10 ft.—White.  
**Canary Bird Vine**—20 ft.—Yellow.  
**Cypress Vine**—10 ft.—Scarlet, white.  
**Gourds**—15 ft.—White.—Gourds varied colors.  
**Hyacinth Bean**—10 ft.—White, violet, purple.  
**Japanese Hop Vine**—15 ft.—White.

**Moon Flower**—15 to 20 ft.—White seeded.  
**Morning Glory**—15, 20 ft.—Blue, red, white.  
**Nasturtium, Tall**—5 ft.—Yellow, red, orange.  
**Scarlet Runner Bean**—10 ft.—Scarlet.  
**Sweet Peas**—6 ft.—Red, pink, white, blue, lavender.

## FLOWERS FOR WINDOW CULTURE

**Ageratum**—12 in.—Blue.  
**Calendula**—18 in.—Yellow.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Mignonette**—12 in.—Greenish yellow.

**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Petunia**—18 in.—Red, white, pink, blue.  
**Stocks**—2½ ft.—Pink, scarlet, white, yellow.  
**Vinea**—15 in.—White, rose, crimson.

## PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

**Canterbury Bells**—2 ft.—Blue, white, pink.  
**Carnation**—15 in.—Red, rose, salmon, yellow.  
**Chinese Lantern Plant**—18 in.—Orange flowers; scarlet pods.  
**Coreopsis lanceolata Grand**—2 to 3 ft.—Yellow.  
**Delphinium**—3 to 5 ft.—blue.

**Forget-me-not**—8-12 in.—Blue.  
**Gaillardia**—2 ft.—Maroon and orange.  
**Hollyhocks**—5 ft.—Scarlet, maroon, rose, yellow, pink, white.  
**Sweet William**—1½ to 2 ft.—Red, white, pink.  
**Vinea**—15 in.—White, rose, crimson.

## FLOWERS FOR SEMI-SHADY PLACES

**Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Balsam**—18 in.—Rose, scarlet, white.  
**Clarkia**—2 ft.—Red, white, pink, purple.  
**Godetia**—2 ft.—Rose, red, pink.  
**Lupin**—2 ft.—Blue, rose, yellow.

**Mignonette**—12 in.—Greenish yellow.  
**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Scarlet Flax**—18 in.—Red.  
**Sweet William**—1½ to 2 ft.—Red, white, pink.

## FLOWERS FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS, VASES

**Ageratum**—12 in.—Blue.  
**Alyssum**—10 in.—White.  
**Calendula**—18 in.—Yellow.  
**Candytuft**—1 ft.—Lilac, pink, purple, white.  
**Canterbury Bells**—2 ft.—Blue, white, pink.  
**Forget-me-not**—8 to 12 in.—Blue.

**Marigold**—18 in. to 2½ ft.—Orange, lemon, brown.  
**Nasturtium**—12 in. and 5 ft.—Crimson, yellow, rose, salmon.  
**Pansy**—8 in.—Black, blue, red, yellow, white.  
**Petunia**—18 in.—Red, white, pink, blue.

VEGETABLE PLANTING TABLE

VARIETY	Hill or Drill	Seed Necessary	How Deep to Plant	Transplanter Thin to (in.)	Time Required to Produce Crop
Asparagus.....	H	1 oz., 50 Feet	1 in.	24x36	Seeds—Four Yrs.
Beans, Wax, Green.....	D	1 qt., 100 Feet	2 in.	12x24	50 to 85 days
Beans, Pole.....	H	1 qt., 100 Feet	2 in.	36x36	69 to 95 days
Beans, Lima.....	D	1 qt., 100 Feet	2 in.	6x12	95 days
Beet.....	D	1 oz., 50 Feet	1 1/2 in.	9x18	50 to 75 days
Broccoli.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	24x36	100 days
Brussels Sprouts.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	18x36	90 to 125 days
Cabbage.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	24x36	65 to 120 days
Carrot.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1/8 in.	6x18	65 to 85 days
Cauliflower.....	H	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/4 in.	24x18	85 to 95 days
Celery.....	D	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/8 in.	6x48	110 to 140 days
Swiss Chard.....	D	1 oz., 50 Feet	1 1/2 in.	9x24	50 to 55 days
Corn.....	H	1 qt., 100 Hills	1 1/2 in.	36x36	80 to 120 days
Cress.....	D	1 oz., 50 Feet	1/4 in.	3x 6	90 to 100 days
Cucumber.....	H	1 oz., 50 Hills	1/2 in.	36x36	60 to 80 days
Egg Plant.....	H	1 oz., 1000 Plants	1/2 in.	36x36	100 to 120 days
Endive.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/4 in.	12x12	60 to 80 days
Kale.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/4 in.	12x18	80 to 100 days
Kohlrabi.....	D	1 oz., 200 Feet	1/2 in.	12x24	60 days
Lettuce.....	D	1 oz., 120 Feet	1/4 in.	8x24	45 to 60 days
Melon—Musk.....	H	1 oz., 60 Hills	1 in.	60x60	100 to 120 days
Melon—Water.....	H	1 oz., 30 Hills	1 in.	60x60	75 to 100 days
Mustard.....	D	1 oz., 80 Feet	1/4 in.	1x 6	28 days
Okra.....	D	1 oz., 40 Feet	1 1/2 in.	18x24	60 days
Onion.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1/2 in.	12x24	60 to 130 days
Parsley.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/2 in.	6x12	70 to 100 days
Parsnip.....	D	1 oz., 200 Feet	1/2 in.	6x24	110 days
Peas.....	D	1 qt., 100 Feet	3 in.	4x36	55 to 85 days
Pepper.....	D	1 oz., 2000 Plants	1/2 in.	18x36	100 days
Pumpkin.....	H	1 oz., 30 Hills	1 1/2 in.	108x108	65 to 110 days
Radish.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1/2 in.	3x 8	30 to 60 days
Rhubarb.....	D	1 oz., 75 Feet		36x36	
Ruta Baga.....	D		1/8 in.	6x24	90 to 100 days
Salsify.....	D	1 oz., 75 Feet	1 1/2 in.	6x 8	90 days
Spinach.....	D	1 oz., 100 Feet	1 in.	6x18	45 to 75 days
Squash.....	H	1 oz., 50 Hills	1 in.	Bush 36x48 Late 72x96	50 to 60 days 65 to 110 days
Tomato.....	H	1 oz., 1000 Plants	1/2 in.	36x48	70 to 110 days
Turnip.....	D	1 oz., 150 Feet	1/2 in.	4x18	40 to 75 days

HOTBEDS

If you want to produce earlier vegetables and flowers than your neighbor, make a hotbed. It should be started any time after February 15th. The hotbed consists of a subframe, which extends 15 to 20 inches beneath the soil, depending upon the climate, and a top frame which slopes down from 18 inches to 12 inches towards the south. This is covered with a glass sash, which keeps in the heat. These come in standard size, 3x6 feet. The most commonly used material for producing heat is fresh horse manure. Two parts of it mixed with one part of litter, consisting of either leaves or straw will prevent the manure from getting hot too suddenly or not heating at all. Before putting it in the frame it should be piled outdoors in heaps. As long as it steams it should be turned over every two or three days. This should be repeated until the manure steams only every other day. Then a 5 or 6 inch layer of manure should be placed evenly in the pit, and should be tramped down firmly. On top of this comes a mass of 4 to 6 inches of soil, which has not been frozen. A careful gardener puts some litter or manure on the sides of the frame also, extending to the top. By doing so he helps to maintain the temperature within.

Three things are necessary for success with a hotbed. Regular watering, timely ventilation and frequent weeding. Never sow seeds or set in plants before the temperature has settled down to 90 degrees or less.

Cold Frames and Seed Flats

After plants have reached the size that makes removing from the hotbed necessary they may be transplanted into the cold frame, before being set in the open ground. The cold frame is really a hotbed minus the heat, and for that reason need not have a sub-frame.

Those who have no room for either hotbed or cold frame may still “beat the neighbor to it” with the help of a seed flat and a sunny kitchen window. A seed flat is a shallow box, about 3 or 4 inches deep.



# NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	FRENCH	SKANDINAVIAN	GERMAN	POLISH	ITALIAN	SPANISH
Anise.....	Anis.....	Anis.....	Anis, Grüner Anis.....	Anyz.....	Anice.....	Anis, Matalahuga.....
Artichoke.....	Artichaut.....	Artiskok.....	Artischoke.....	Karczochy.....	Carciofo.....	Alcachofa.....
Asparagus.....	Asperge.....	Asparges.....	Spargel.....	Szparagi.....	Sparagio.....	Esparrago.....
Balm.....	Melisse citronelle.....	Balsamurt.....	Citronen-Melisse.....	Balsam.....	Melissa.....	Toronjil, Citronella.....
Basil.....	Basilic grand.....	Basilikum.....	Basilikum.....	Bazylia.....	Basilico.....	Albaca.....
Beans.....	Haricots.....	Boenner.....	Bohnen.....	Fasola.....	Fagiuoli.....	Habichuela.....
Beet.....	Betterave.....	Roedbede.....	Rübe.....	Buraki.....	Barbabetola.....	Remolacha.....
Borage.....	Bourrache.....	Borago.....	Boretsch.....	Boraz.....	Boragine.....	Borraja.....
Broccoli.....	Chou Brocoli.....	Broccoli-Kaal.....	Spargelkohl.....	Brokuly.....	Cavolo broccolo.....	Broculi.....
Brussels Sprouts.....	Chou de Bruxelles.....	Rosenkaal.....	Rosenkohl.....	Latorvil.....	Cavolo di Bruxelles.....	Bretones de Bruselas.....
Cabbage.....	Chou pommé.....	Hovedkaal.....	Kopfkohl, Kraut.....	Kapusta.....	Cavolo Cappuccio.....	Col repello.....
Cabbage, Savoy.....	Chou de milan.....	Savoikaal.....	Wirsing.....	Sabaudzka Kapusta.....	Cavolo Verzatto.....	Col de Milan.....
Caraway.....	Cumin des prés.....	Karve.....	Feld-Kümmel.....	Kminek.....	Comino.....	Comino.....
Carrot.....	Carotte.....	Gulerod.....	Carotten, Möhren.....	Marchew.....	Carota.....	Zanahoria.....
Cauliflower.....	Chou-fleur.....	Blomkaal.....	Blumenkohl.....	Kalafory.....	Cavolfiore.....	Coliflor.....
Celery.....	Céleri.....	Selleri.....	Sellerie.....	Selery.....	Sedano.....	Apio.....
Celeriac.....	Céleri-rave.....	Knopselleri.....	Knoll-Sellerie.....	Selery (Korzen).....	Sedano-rapa.....	Apio-nabo.....
Chervil.....	Cerfeuil.....	Kjoervel.....	Kerbel.....	Czechrzyca.....	Cerfoglio.....	Perifollo.....
Chicory.....	Chicorée sauvage.....	Cichorie.....	Cichorienwurzel.....	Cykorya.....	Cicoria.....	Achicoria.....
Chives.....	Ciboulette.....	Alta Grälok.....	Schnettlauch.....	Szczypiorek.....	Cipollina.....	Cibollino.....
Collards.....	Chou.....	Kaal.....	Junge-Kohl.....	Kol.....	Cavolo Verzatte.....	Especie de Berza.....
Coriander.....	Coriandre.....	Koriander.....	Coriander.....	Koledra.....	Coriandorlo.....	Culantro.....
Corn Salad.....	Mache.....	Vaarsalat.....	Feldsalat.....	Ziarno Salaty.....	Dolcetta.....	Canonigos.....
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Mais.....	Kukurydza.....	Mais.....	Maiz.....
Cress.....	Cresson alénois.....	Karse.....	Garten-Kresse.....	Rzerzucha.....	Crescione d'ajoula.....	Mastuerzo.....
Cress, Water.....	Cresson de fontaine.....	Broendkarse.....	Brunnenkresse.....	Rzerzucha wodna.....	Crescione di fontana.....	Berro.....
Cucumber.....	Concombre.....	Agurk.....	Gurken.....	Ogorek.....	Cetriolo.....	Cohombro.....
Dill.....	Aneth.....	Dil.....	Dill.....	Koper.....	Aneto.....	Eneldo.....
Egg Plant.....	Aubergine.....	Aegplante.....	Eierpflanze.....	Gruszka milosna.....	Melanzana.....	Berengia.....
Endive, Curled.....	Chicorée Endive.....	Endivie.....	Endivien.....	Endywia.....	Indivia riccia.....	Endivia.....
Endive, Broad Leaf.....	Chicorée-Scarole Ronde.....	.....	Escariol.....	.....	Cicoria Scarola.....	Escarolo.....

Fennel.....	Fenouil.....	Fennikel.....	Fenchel.....	Koper.....	Finocchio.....	Hinojo.....
Horehound.....	Marrube blanc.....		Andorn.....	Marubium.....	Marrubio.....	Marrubio.....
Hysop.....	Hyssope.....	Isop.....	Isop.....	Hyzop.....	Issopo.....	Hisopo.....
Kale.....	Chou vert.....	Groenkaal.....	Blätterkohl.....	Solanka.....	Cavolo riccio verde.....	Breton, Berza.....
Kohl Rabi.....	Chou-rave.....	Kaalrabi.....	Knollkohl.....	Kalarepa.....	Cavolo rapa.....	Col rabano.....
Lavender.....	Lavende.....	Lavandel.....	Lavandel.....	Lawenda.....	Lavanda.....	Espliego.....
Leek.....	Poireau.....	Purre.....	Porree, Lauch.....	Pory.....	Porro.....	Puerro.....
Lettuce.....	Laitue.....	Salat.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat.....	Salata.....	Lattuga.....	Lechuga.....
Marjoram.....	Marjolaine.....	Merian.....	Majoran.....	Majeranek.....	Maggiorana.....	Mejorana.....
Melon.....	Melon.....	Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....	Popone.....	Melon.....
Melon, Water.....	Melon d'eau.....	Vandmelon.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Melon, wodny.....	Cocomero d'acqua.....	Sandia.....
Okra.....	Gombaud.....	Hibiskus.....	Ocher.....		Ocra.....	Combo.....
Onion.....	Ognon.....	Roedloeg.....	Zwiebel.....	Cebula.....	Cipolla.....	Cebolla.....
Parsley.....	Persil.....	Persille.....	Petersilie.....	Pietruszka.....	Prezzemolo.....	Perejil.....
Parsnip.....	Panais.....	Pastinak.....	Pastinake.....	Pasternak.....	Pastinaca.....	Chirivia.....
Peas.....	Pois.....	Erter.....	Erbsen.....	Groch.....	Piselli.....	Guisante.....
Pepper.....	Piment.....	Spansk Peber.....	Pfeffer.....	Pieprz.....	Peperone.....	Pimiento.....
Pumpkin.....	Potiron.....	Graeskar.....	Melonen-Kürbiss.....	Bania.....	Zucca.....	Calabaza totanera.....
Radish.....	Radis.....	Reddik.....	Radies.....	Rzodkiew.....	Ravanello.....	Rabanito.....
Rhubarb.....	Rhubarbe.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhabarber.....	Rubarbarum.....	Rabarbaro.....	Ruibarbo.....
Rosemary.....	Romarin.....	Rosmarin.....	Rosmarin.....	Rozmaryn.....	Rosmarino.....	Romero.....
Rue.....	Rue.....	Rude.....	Raute.....	Ruta.....	Ruta.....	Ruda.....
Ruta Baga.....	Chou-navet.....	Roe.....	Kohlrübe, Wrucken.....		Cavolo navone.....	Col nabo, Nabicol.....
Saffron.....	Safran.....	Safran.....	Safran.....	Szafran.....	Zafferano.....	Azafran.....
Sage.....	Sauge.....	Salvie.....	Salbei.....	Szalswija.....	Salvia.....	Salvia.....
Salsify.....	Salsifis.....	Havrerod.....	Haferwurzels.....	Jarzy, Ostryga.....	Scorzanera bianca.....	Salsifi blanco.....
Savory, Summer.....	Sarriette annuelle.....	Sar.....	Bohnenkraut.....	Caber ogrodowy.....	Santoreggia.....	Ajedrea comun.....
Spinach.....	Epinar.....	Spinat.....	Spinat.....	Szpinak.....	Spinacio.....	Espinaca.....
Squash.....	Courge.....	Squash-graeskar.....	Kürbiss.....	Miekurz.....	Zucca.....	Calabaza.....
Swiss Chard.....	Poirée.....	Blad bede.....	Beiskohl.....		Bietola.....	Bleda.....
Thyme.....	Thym.....	Timian.....	Thymian.....	Macierzanka.....	Timo.....	Tomillo.....
Tomato.....	Pomme d'Amour.....	Tomat.....	Liebesapfel.....	Pomidor.....	Pomodoro.....	Tomate.....
Turnip.....	Navet.....	Turnips.....	Weisse-Rübe.....	Rzepa, brukiew.....	Navone.....	Nabo.....
Wormwood.....	Absinthe.....	Malurt.....	Wermuth.....	Piotun.....	Assenzio.....	Ajenjo.....

# Northrup, King & Co.'s Lawn Seed

**A** QUALITY LINE that will make friends for your store and bring repeat business. The several mixtures of lawn seed in this line provide for all the varying demands of the public—quick growth at low price, permanent growth at moderate price, extra fine turf at a very reasonable price for those who want the best. In addition to the seed required for new lawns every year, old lawns should get some seed to fill out thin spots and keep the turf thick and fresh. There is good profit to be made in lawn seed and the selling season is much longer than for other seeds.

## Sterling

Contains three of the finest grasses for lawn purposes—Kentucky blue grass, red top and white clover. Dwarf, evergreen, fibrous-rooted grasses in proper proportion to produce a dense, fine texture turf of beautiful shade and long life. We recommend it as the most economical and satisfactory mixture.

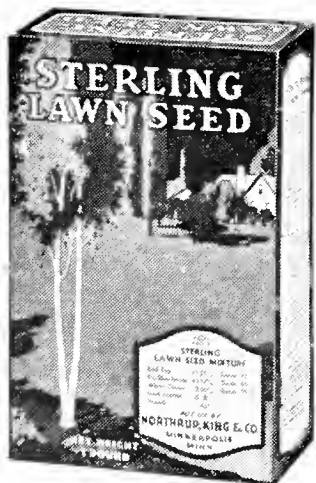


## Parkview

An excellent mixture, quite similar to Sterling, but containing a little domestic rye grass in addition to the Kentucky blue grass, red top and white clover. Meets competition of a little lower price.

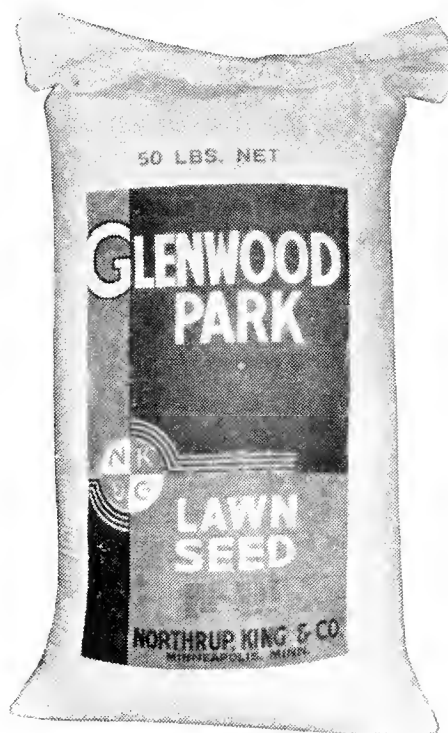
Put up in White Cotton Bags Only  
Sizes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 pounds

Our Two Finest Lawn Seed Brands



Sterling is put up in attractive one-pound cartons and in white cotton bags of following sizes:

3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds



## Glenwood Park

This mixture contains the same varieties as in "Parkview" with the addition of a little timothy. Produces quick growth. Meets competition of moderate priced mixtures. Put up only in white cotton bags. Sizes 1 lb. to 100 lb.

## Shady Place

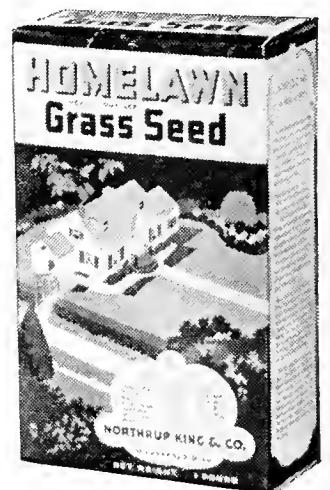
A strictly high grade mixture of Kentucky blue grass, red top, white clover and poa trivialis, in proper proportions to produce a lawn in shady places. Shaded areas must be properly fertilized and drained, and shade cannot be too dense. Put up in 1 lb. cartons and 100 lb. cotton bags.

Northrup, King & Co. have been lawn seed specialists for over 50 years.

## Homelawn

Put up in 1-lb. cartons and in white cotton bags of following sizes: 1 lb., 50 lbs.

This mixture is offered for those who want a quick growing, good looking lawn at a low price. Where quick growth is desired, dealers find it a good seller and it gives good satisfaction.



## Single Grasses For Lawns

We also supply excellent quality of the following individual lawn grasses: Red Top, Rye Grass, Poa Trivialis, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Creeping Bent, etc. Write for prices, stating quantity interested in.

## White Clover

Put up in white cotton bags, 1 lb. and ½ lb. Sold only in bales of 25 bags and 50 bags. Extra clean, plump, bright colored seed of high germination.

## Kentucky Blue Grass

Put up in white cotton bags, 1 lb. each, in bales of 50 bags and 25 bags. The most dependable, permanent lawn grass. Fine texture, beautiful shade.





